The New-York Times.

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SHERIFF BRENNAN.

How he Makes his Office Pay—Who Would Not be a Sheriff?

Thousands of Dollars Drawn Under Fraudulent Pretenses.

Entitled to 50 Cents for Each Commitment—He Charges $1 50 for Each Arrest.

Specimen of His Accounts—His Fees in 1871 Amounted to $150,612 51.

Will the Culprit be Brought to Justice—Who will Arrest the Sheriff?

We have already stated that abuses of a shameful kind exist in the Sheriff's Office, and that Mr. BRENNAN is the means of defrauding the public out of a considerable sum of money every year.

It is on the latter point that we submit proofs today. The figures below will be clear enough to any reader who will give them a few moments' attention. But a brief explanation may be of service.

It must be understood that BRENNAN is empowered by law to charge the County fifty cents for each *commitment*—NOT for each arrest. Yet he is in the habit of charging about **$1 50** for *each arrest*, regardless of commitments. This is a double fraud—first, in that the charge is made at all; next, in the arbitrary and illegal character of the charge.

To show how this works, let the following statement—we have made it very short—be carefully considered: In the year 1871, 51,466 commitments were made. At fifty cents each, the Sheriff's fees would have amounted to $25,733. BRENNAN actually claimed, and was allowed **$77,310 50.** The following are the exact returns, copied from the Supervisors' books. Observe that in November, when all the Tammany leaders were scared by the Reform victory, BRENNAN suddenly reduced his bills:

January	$6,744 00
February	6,673 50
March	6,863 50
April	6,802 00
May	6,842 00
June	6,615 00
July	6,677 50
August	6,679 50
September	6,792 00
October	6,296 00
November	5,077 50
December	5,305 50
Total	$77,310 50

In addition to the above, Sheriff BRENNAN presented bills for fees and other expenses during 1871, quarterly, as follows:

January to April	$16,823 51
April to July	19,765 50
July to October	16,431 95
October to Dec. 31	20,280 95
Total	$73,302 01
Grand total Sheriff's fees for 1871	**$150,612 51**

This is exclusive of all fees which are received from processes of executions or attachments, orders of arrest, or any other source.

The same reckless cheating has been carried on during this year. For instance, in the month of January last there were 2,236 commitments, entitling the Sheriff to $1,118. His actual charge was $5,547 50, which we prove by a certified copy of his own bill and affidavit:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1872.

The County of New-York,
To MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, Dr.
For commitments of prisoners:

Dec. 31, 1871, to Jan. 31, 1872, 336 General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at fifty cents	$168 00
10,759 Police Courts at fifty cents	5,379 50
Total	$5,547 50

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.:—MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, of the City and County of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of February, 1872. (Signed.)
M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
(Signed.) CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The commitments to the City Prison in February were 2,206. BRENNAN charged for all the *arrests* made, and instead of $1,103, to which he was entitled, he claimed and received $5,216.

The following is a copy of BRENNAN's bill for March—the number of commitments to the City Prison being 2,233—entitling him to $1,116 50:

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1872.

The County of New-York
To MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, Dr.
For Commitments of prisoners:

Feb. 29, 1872, to March 31, 1872, 365 General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents	$182 50
10,676 Police Courts, at 50 cents	5,338 00
Total	$5,520 50

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.:—MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed.) M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
Sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1872.
(Signed.) CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public New-York County.

In April the commitments were 2,394, and the Sheriff was entitled to $1,197. He actually charged $5,799 50, as may be seen below:

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1872.

The County of New-York,
To MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, Dr.
For Commitments of prisoners:

March 31, 1872, to April 30, 1872, 324 General and Special Sessions and Over and Terminer, at 50 cents	162 00
11,275 Police Courts, at 50 cents	5,637 50
Total	$5,799 50

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:—MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and further that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed.) M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
Sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1872.
(Signed.) CHARLES W. WELSH,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The explanation of this gross system of fraud is that BRENNAN charges *for arrests*, whereas he is only entitled to fees upon each *commitment*. This year he has made the county pay nearly a dollar for each *commitment*, instead of 50 cents for each *arrest*, as may be seen from the following summary:

1872. NUMBER OF ARRESTS.		1872. BRENNAN'S BILLS.	
January	6,256	January	$5,547 50
February	5,742	February	5,216 00
March	6,139	March	5,520 00
April	6,469	April	5,799 50
Total	24,606	Total	$22,083 00

We leave the above figures to tell their own story. We shall next present a pretty little quarterly bill of BRENNAN'S, which may serve to throw further light on the ways and means by which MATT. BRENNAN is making a large fortune at the expense of the tax-payers, and especially of the working classes, who necessarily suffer most in the end.

FRANCE'S ARMY.

The Debate on the Reorganization—The Opening Speeches—Trochu, Duc d'Aumale, Changarnier and Bishop Dupanloup—The Question of Submissive Obedience—Incidents of the Discussion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 31, 1872.

The discussion in the Assembly upon the question of army recruitment has, as was anticipated, given rise to a number of "scenes" and "incidents." Contrary to expectation, however, not a word was said offensive to the Germans, and for the simple reason that the Deputies had quarrels enough among themselves to occupy their time, and to furnish the desired excitement. I have told you already that all important questions are settled in the bureaux, where a matter is discussed in secret until the Government and the Committee are agreed, or are agreed to disagree, and the public discussion very rarely makes even a verbal change in a bill. Every member is called upon to state his objections in Committee, and it is thus known beforehand just what every man will say upon the subject; but, of course, members must talk to their constituents as well as vote for them, and the open debate allows them to say in public what they have already said in the bureaux. Hence it will be seen that the public debate could be left out altogether without damage to the country, and from this short explanation of the way things are managed, it will be understood why members talk in public about anything else but the subject in hand. The Army bill has been long under discussion, it has been changed and rechanged and passed from bureau to bureau, until there was a general unanimity upon the spirit of it, and until the Committee had hit upon terms to which the President could agree. It was then presented by Gen. CHANZY, who stated that there was a perfect accord upon the subject, and who reminded the Chamber that it was better for the country to have as little talk about it as possible, since all Europe (euphemism for the Germans) was watching closely every step taken upon this question. The General's speech occupied about twenty lines of the report, and was about the only politic speech made in the debate.

THE SPEECHES.

But, as usual, the subject of the bill makes no difference whatever when the members have something to say to the country. During the five days this question has been up, a number of speeches have been made upon almost every topic—personal, political, civil and religious—upon everything, in fine, except army recruitment. Only one single member has had a useful word to say upon the real question, and all the rest was mere rhetorical vaporing. Gen. TROCHU began with a polished, carefully studied and interesting essay, not to show what steps ought to be taken to promote the reorganization of the French army, but to say that in his opinion "military legends and a fondness for decorations" had been the ruin of European armies. The General's speech would have made an elegant article for a review, but was useless here, and I will show at another time how the practice of M. TROCHU accords with his fine theories. The successor of Gen. TROCHU took just the opposite ground. The Duc D'AUMALE tried to say something flattering for everybody, and delivered an address upon the "Glories of the Tri-colored Flag," which united the red flag and the white flag and was covered with victorious legends. It will be observed that the Duke soars aloft upon the question of "glorious legends" just denounced by TROCHU as the cause of the decadence of France; but this seeming inconsistency must not be taken literally. No one means to condemn "legends" entirely, but only the legends of every party except your own. Even TROCHU, while condemning the legends of LOUIS XIV., of FREDERICK and NAPOLEON, grew eloquent upon the glorious legends of HOCHE, who, instead of a decoration, received a horse and a pair of pistols from the Republic in recognition of his valor. It will thus be seen that every man has an ax to grind. The Duc D'AUMALE's eulogy of the tri-color was not so much to praise that flag as to condemn the white flag of HENRI V. To continue the list: Next came Col. DENFERT, who denounced "submissive obedience" in the soldier, and who wanted an army of "thinking bayonets," which was solely intended to win the applause of the Left and the good opinion of the Radical Party. CHANGARNIER protested, and because he had a personal quarrel with the defender of Belfort. The old General wanted to explain also the part he took in the war and his attitude at the time of the *coup d'état.* Next came the eloquent Bishop of Orleans, who made a beautiful speech, a sermon rather, upon the beauties of religion in a soldier, upon elevation of soul, the necessity of religious instruction and the glories of Christianity. To make an army, he said, one should neither destroy the intelligence of the soldier, nor kill the soul of the man, or of France. Fine words! but who ever did or ever thought of doing so? Monseigneur's object was to tell the country that it could never have an army until it returned to the good old days when the priests went into the wars and absolved an army *en masse* just as the battle opened. Gen. BILLOT thought that France was lost if she tried to make an army after the model of that "nation of corporals" across the Rhine. Gen. DU TEMPLE had a revenge to take out of GAMBETTA—and so I might go on through the entire list of speakers did I not desire to give you an illustration of these debates.

OBEDIENCE AMONG SOLDIERS.

The most astounding thing of all, was to hear Col. DENFERT, the defender—I was about to say our heroic defender, but I remembered ULRICH and Strasbourg—of Belfort, denounce "submissive obedience" in a soldier, and that strict spirit of discipline which is supposed to be the best quality of an army. In the mouths of the tribe of *Rabagas*, the orators of the clubs, such talk is familiar to us, for under the Empire the opposition never ceased to cry out against discipline—submission to one man, and the cramping of the spirit of the man when a soldier, by exacting blind obedience. From such men we expect to hear stupidities of this kind; but never before did I hear a trained military man give utterance to similar words. If I had space for quotations, I could give extracts from the Colonel's book, published barely two months ago, showing a contrary opinion. But such language from an officer, roused the Assembly; there were shouts and cries and applause, and finally words of passion. CHANGARNIER rushed to the tribune to protest, and lost his temper, as usual. Although he was in the right here, he went too far, and if his great age be an excuse for passion now, I must yet say that he has always been a vain, imperious, quarrelsome, dog-in-the-manger sort of man. The Changarnier-Denfert incident gave rise to some outrageous language, and it was continued the following day. The first day, LAURENCE PICHAT, a poet, a man of business, a millionaire, and, *propter hoc*, perhaps, a fancy author, whose works are published with a wealth of luxury, but are little known to fame—the poet, PICHAT, interrupted CHANGARNIER with the following verse:

"Vous, vous, appelez Metz;
Nous, nous, sommes Belfort."

Col. DENFERT repeated the words as his own when angrily replying, and CHANGARNIER retorted with a fiercer taunt. I give the report of the next day:

Col. DENFERT—"In replying to me yesterday, Gen. CHANGARNIER began with these words: 'Although I was not shut up in a casemate of Belfort during the siege'—— I am content to reply in my turn, and to recall the interruption of M. LAURENCE PICHAT, who said you are called Metz, we are Belfort." [Applause on the Left. Cries of Oh! Oh! on the Right.]

Gen. CHANGARNIER (sharply)—"I demand the floor."

[While the General made his way to the tribune the members rose, crying at each other, a group of the extreme Left shouting Metz! Metz! as an insult to the General. Among these latter were two men who capitulated on the 18th of March; not one who was in the army. The tumult was intense. The speaker's voice could not be heard. It was some time ere silence was restored.]

Gen. CHANGARNIER—[Cries of Metz!]—"Modestly speaking, I call myself CHANGARNIER. [Très bien! bravo! bravo!] I was in the army of the Rhine without command and without pay. [Agitation.] I am in no way responsible for the events of the war." [Violent interruptions on the Left—cries in every sense.]

The General turned toward the Left, whence came these loud cries. "Is it M. LAURENCE PICHAT again? I do not suspect that interrupter of having been nearer than I to the bayonets of the Prussians. [Laughter and great applause on the Right.] I confess that yesterday I was pained and even irritated"—[interruptions on the Left.]

Several voices on the Right—"And we, too; so were we."

Gen. CHANGARNIER—"Yes, irritated to hear words destructive to any army. [Bravo.] I was—[Cries on the Left; approval on the right; prolonged applause.] I uttered a few words yesterday from which I have nothing to take. [Lively movements—agitation.] I maintain them here and everywhere." [Agitation; noise on the Left.]

The General turned to descend, but after the first step came back to the desk, and, turning toward the Left, repeated with great emphasis:

"Here and everywhere else—do you understand?" or understand it well. [Applause and acclamations on the Right—the Left in a tumult. Great agitation on all sides—cries from side to side—insults and sharp questions exchanged across the aisle.]

Col. DENFERT was about to speak, when a new incident came. M. DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, who for three months has been a member of the Left, suddenly gathered up all his papers and moved over to the Right, taking his seat beside CHANGARNIER. The defection of this young Deputy calmed the Left for a moment, and they looked from one to another in surprise. Col. DENFERT was upon the steps of the tribune, held back by his friends, who would not let him speak, and nearly the entire body had risen. The agitation of the moment was so great that the session was suspended.

RESUMPTION OF PROCEEDINGS.

When the session was resumed, Gen. GRUILLEMINOT concluded his speech, begun the day before, upon obligatory service and discipline, and it was this speech to which I referred when I said that only one had any bearing upon the question. As this was the most sensible and pertinent of all, it passed almost without remark, and very little attention was paid to it. Monseigneur DUPANLOUP then preached his sermon, which was, like everything coming from him, eloquent and beautiful, but for all it had to do with the bill, it might have been a lecture upon religious decadence in France. Gen. BILLOT was in favor of "religious liberty, and of the liberty of the Christian religion. He did not want the French army an army of swashbucklers; it should be the essence of all that is exquisite in the French people." Much laughter followed this remark. Gen DU TEMPLE then spoke, and when checked, in a violent speech, by the President, the Left profited by the occasion to rise and to drown the General's voice by cries and hootings. Nevertheless, Gen. DU TEMPLE expressed the hope that at a time when brave officers were about to appear before a Court-martial, (BAZAINE,) compromised by the faults of others, and condemned by those who always fled from danger, a Court would be formed to try the revolutionists, the sophists, the braggards, the advocates, the orators of the clubs, and the assassins who made the revolution of the 4th September. That was the best means of reorganizing the army and of raising its spirit. [The rest drowned in the tumult.]

M. GAMBETTA said, "The only response to such a speech is silence."

The confusion was great at this time, and all the members were upon their feet. One saw GAMBETTA being held by his friends, but only the above words could be distinguished, and presently the President put on his hat. M. THIERS had been sitting quietly on his bench without a word, and now rose and went out looking very gay, with his thumbs in his vest pockets. So long as the parties are after each other in this way he has nothing to fear, and he and Gen. CHANZY, in the best possible humor, went off together to concoct new measures to further the policy of the Government.

AN INCIDENT.

There is a curious incident connected with the last words of GAMBETTA. Immediately after the session he sent a slip of paper to the stenographers to give them what he said, but "which was drowned by the noise." That night he went to the office of the *Official* to see if it was in, and sent copies to all of the Radical journals. What M. GAMBETTA wished the country to believe he said was, "that one did not reply to such violence as that except by sending to the speaker a doctor from the nearest insane lunatic asylum." This was a better reply, if an after-thought even, for after telling how GAMBETTA had come to his camp, and, being afraid to go out where there was firing, left in half an hour, as the shots grew louder, by a special train ordered by himself as Minister for War. The General cried, "Now, you can understand why M. THIERS called him a *fou furieux*," or a dangerous lunatic. ASHBY.

Fierce Fight Between Two Chinamen.

A fight at Virginia, Montana, between two Chinamen named MUN GEE and CHING HO, is thus described by the *Montanian*:

"Throwing aside their outer garments, and each armed with a huge knife and an ugly looking hatchet, they faced each other for the fray—the woman meantime viewing the preparations with unconcern. For a moment they stared at each other like wild beasts over disputed prey, and then sprang forward with uplifted weapons. In the first onslaught HO's nimbleness of foot saved his worthless carcass, for, stepping quickly to one side, the hatchet of MUN GEE cleft nothing but air, and HO buried the blade of his tomahawk in the cheek of his unwieldy adversary. Withdrawing it he stepped back into position. Howling vengeance, and with a torrent of blood gushing from his frightful wound, GEE rushed upon his man, and with a dexterous blow, which would have been fatal had it reached its mark, laid a three-cornered piece of HO's ear on the floor, and received in return an ugly gash in the right shoulder from HO's knife. GEE was now bleeding freely, and with the ebbing of the crimson tide oozed his strength and discretion. He fought wildly, while his wily antagonist rained his hatchet-blows fast and sure, cutting GEE in a terrible manner about the face, hands and neck. At last, as GEE endeavored to grapple his opponent, he received a deadener under the right ear from HO's hatchet. HO, fearing arrest, fled. About this time the police arrived upon the scene. At the request of MARY, GEE was put in his bed for repairs and a physician summoned. Although horribly mutilated GEE may possibly recover. The wound in the neck is not so deep as was hoped, and the jugular vein was missed, but his facial attractions will always lack their usual amount of cheek, and his genial voice will be marred by the absence of nearly all his front teeth. The section of his left ear is the only relic the authorities have of HO, and even that will be relinquished to the medical faculty on application."

ENGLISH TOPICS.

Current Gossip in the British Capital.

The Derby Day—Monsignor Capel and Ritualism—Baptists and Methodists in England—The "Claimant"—An Invasion of Refugees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MID-ENGLAND, Saturday, June 1, 1872.

The Derby this year was like all other Derbys. London took its annual betting and racing holiday. Parliament adjourned for it as usual; thus sanctioning, with the approval of the most sanctimonious of Prime Ministers, what Mr. THOMAS HUGHES declared to be "a system of gambling the most corrupting, the most insidious, and, therefore, the most mischievous and abominable that had ever cursed any country." Mr. HUGHES opposed the adjournment, and got 57 members to vote with him against it; but 213 wanted to go to the Derby; so the nation, by the voice and vote of its great Assembly, once more upheld its great institution, and Englishmen can save their reprobation and horror for Spanish bull-fights and German gaming-houses.

RITUALISM.

Monsignor CAPEL keeps up his fire on the Ritualists. His eight lectures at the Pro-Cathedral are to be published; meantime the church is crowded every Sunday night, and hundreds try in vain to get admission. The *Church Times*, chief organ of the Ritualists, makes a pretty good reply to one charge of Monsignor CAPEL—that of imitating the Church of Rome with spurious sacraments and mock ceremonies:

"The sacraments of the Church of England," it says, "are not imitations of the Roman, but the very same. The definitions of the Prayer Book may be a little different in language, but they come to the same thing."

A Baptist organ, *The Freeman*, quotes this admission, and says:

"The *Church Times* is truer to the standards than the *Rock* or the *Record*. The State Church is a nursery for Popery; a mere chapel to the Church of Rome. Its 'offices' especially are essentially Papistical, and no honest subscriber to the Prayer Book and all its contents can remain a Protestant. Earl SHAFTESBURY and the Evangelicals, in contending for the Establishment, are maintaining the career of Rome's missionaries."

"No week goes by," says Monsignor CAPEL, "without my receiving three, four, or five persons of the Ritualist party into the Church."

Why, then, it is asked, is he trying to wring the neck of this goose that lays such golden eggs? I am not in his counsels. If the Ritualist churches were really the nurseries of Rome, why should Rome denounce them? Having all along gathered the windfalls, the Monsignor may think the fruit is now ripe, and it is time to shake the tree.

BAPTISTS AND METHODISTS.

In the Baptist paper from which I have quoted I find some remarks on the statistics of the Baptist and Methodist denominations, brought out at the recent anniversaries. The gain of the Baptists in England the past year has been barely one per cent., which is a considerable loss, being much below the rate of natural increase. The Methodist accounts show an actual loss of three hundred members. There are of both fashionable churches and rich congregations, but no revivals, and when middle-class people get to a certain social status there is a strong temptation to have chapel for church, and conform to the Establishment. A great many Quakers have done so, and it is a heavy drain on all dissenters, which is one reason why the more earnest nonconformists go so strongly for disestablishment. I gather from hasty glances at English religious papers that all dissenting denominations are dwindling away—that they are nurseries of the Establishment, and that, they tell us, is a nursery of Rome. The consequence is that England is going over to Rome; but there may be a stronger current tending in quite an opposite direction—to secularism, materialism, Darwinism, and so on that way.

THE "CLAIMANT."

There is a dreadful rumor respecting the claimant. It is said that Mr. LOWE, in his economic zeal, refuses to advance the $70,000 demanded by the Attorney-General to send lawyers to South America and Australia, and hunt up witnesses for the trial, which, consequently, may never take place. Meantime Sir ROGER has resolutely taken the stump with his Parliamentary backer, Mr. ONSLOW; has held two successful, and almost to enthusiastic meetings at Bristol, where they threatened to lynch the Attorney General, and is going in a few days to hold similar meetings at Birmingham and Sheffield. And the enormous personage really makes pretty telling speeches, and carries himself, people say, as no impostor ever could do. "They have indicted me for perjury," said he, "simply for telling the truth, in which I was supported by scores of unimpeachable witnesses, and for forgery, in signing my own name, which I shall continue to do as long as I live." [Enthusiastic cheering.]

AN INVASION OF REFUGEES.

The executions at Versailles of Communists so long after the offenses committed make a very bad impression here. They seem like cold-blooded ferocity. The English, as you know, can hang and shoot on occasions, but they like to be quick about it. The long imprisonments of thousands of Communists at Versailles have also been attended, it is said, with great suffering. England has also had to complain that thousands of prisoners, banished from France, have landed on her shores, suffering and helpless. They tramp up to London, begging their way, sleeping under the hedges, and when they arrive they must be fed and sheltered. "What can we do?" the French Government asks; "we must send them somewhere, or keep them in prison. They wish to go to England; other countries will not receive them." It is a hard case every way. Now, each deported prisoner is to receive money enough to feed him for a week; but that will not help much. Still, I do not see how England is to deny these men the right of asylum. Most of them are good workmen, and they ought to be an advantage and source of wealth to any community. A few days ago a party of thirty or forty Communists, who had come to London, suddenly disappeared. All that could be heard of them was that they had been visited by a Protestant minister who said a rich and benevolent lady wished to take care of them. The secretary of a committee who had them in charge accepted the offer, and they went off with the pastor—no one knows where. It is supposed by the French in London that the rich lady and her clerical friend wish to do a little proselytizing—and these Communists may turn out good subjects. One would like to know how they get on together. And what materials for a library full of romances if one could get hold of them!

METROPOLITAN SIGHTS.

American visitors to Europe, if they arrive during the season, will find a few days in London pay. Paris will keep, and the Alps will not run away. They may spend a day pleasantly at the International Exhibition and the Museum at South Kensington. A week would be better, but I do not wish to be extravagant. Rotten-row and the drive are close by, and worth looking at. A few days may very well be given to the picture galleries, English and foreign. The concerts just now, at the Winter Garden, Albert Hall and the Crystal Palace, are magnificent; and the two opera-houses present casts that cannot, for the time, be equaled anywhere. One may also find something worth seeing at some of the theatres. London itself, also, is so very unlike any city in the whole world that one may well take at least a passing glance at it. And there's the boat-race. MONADNOCK.

THE INDIAN GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Situation Discussed—Treaties With "The Five Great Nations"—Their Occupation of the Territory an Experiment—The Council Postponed One Week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT GIBSON, I. T., Wednesday, June 5, 1872.

The annual session of the General Council of the Indian Territory is held at Okmulgee on the first Monday in June. I started from Lawrence, Kansas, in company with Superintendent HOAG, on Saturday, the 1st inst., to be present at the deliberations. The issues to be discussed and determined upon by the delegates sent to this Council are of vital importance to the Indian race, hence its assembling has been looked forward to with interest by all who take an intelligent concern in the vexed Indian question. The Indian tribes occupying this fine and fertile Territory are here on the faith of treaties made with the United States Government, in which the land is ceded to them in perpetuity, and security against the intrusion of white men guaranteed them. Five principal tribes, or "Great Nations," as they are called, the Cherokees, the Creeks, (or Muskogees,) the Choctaws, the Chickasaws and the Seminoles, numbering in the aggregate about 54,000 persons; the Osages, (recently removed from Southern Kansas,) 3,500 in population; and a number of weaker tribes, such as the Peorias, Ottowas, Sacs and Foxes, Quapaws, Senecas, Shawnees, and some others, swell the total population of the Indian tribes permanently resident within the Territory to some 65,000 souls.

RAILROADS TO TRAVERSE THE TERRITORY.

This Territory lies between Kansas, which bounds it on the north, and Texas, on the south. Under the treaty made in Washington in 1866 between the United States and the five "Great Nations" above enumerated, a sort of wooden-horse was introduced into the future of the Territory, in the shape of a provision for the right of way of two railroads through its limits, one running north and south, and the other east and west. It was expressly provided that no Indian land should be given as an endowment to these roads, their right of way being limited to a strip three hundred feet wide, which was deemed sufficient for the construction of all passenger stations, freight-houses, repair-shops, and other necessary buildings. Any one acquainted with the grasping character of our railroad corporations, and the hostile and aggressive spirit of our border population, must have foreseen that this railroad privilege was fraught with danger to the undisturbed occupation of the Territory by the Indian race. But although foreseen by the framers of the treaties, the menacing innovation could not be avoided. The great State of Texas, with its illimitable capacity for the growth of cattle, corn and cotton, would not consent to be shut out from intercourse with the sister States by hermetically closing up her northern border. Justice and fair dealing to the Indian race she was willing to concede, but not to the practical exclusion of her products from an eastern market. Civilization, it was declared, must not be pent in. A paradisiacal home has been provided for the Indian, and he is welcome to it. But he must not think to bar the advance of the white race. The latter have superior claims upon the care of the Government, and if the interests of the two people are socially and ethnologically antagonistic, common sense proclaims the truth that a few thousand barbarous red men must not be allowed to cabin, crib and confine the growing destinies of advancing civilization.

GRANTS OF LANDS DEMANDED.

This problem is now in rapid process of solution. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, built from Junction City, a station on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is now traversing the Territory from north and south, and has already reached the main branch of the Canadian River; the South-west Pacific Road from St. Louis has crossed the track of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road at Cabin Creek, and during the present season will be far on its winding way up the broad, rich but unpeopled valley of the Arkansas. As was foreseen, the two companies building these roads are making a combined effort by appeals through the newspaper Press, and by a strong lobby influence in Washington, to obtain the cession of a large slice of this Territory by Congress, and this demand is supported by the entire border element of Kansas, with whom migration is a hereditary disease, and who can see no value in lands equally good for farming purposes in States open to homestead settlement.

WHY SUCH SHOULD BE CEDED.

A few words in pursuance of this subject will enable me to give your readers both sides of this much-agitated question. The railroad advocates and their host of sympathizers argue that a blasted fig-tree must not be allowed to cumber the ground. If the Indian occupants of this fertile Territory will not devote themselves to useful industry, and they refuse to develop the wealth of their noble heritage, moral justice demands that they must submit to the introduction of the white man among them, the example of whose superior energy will stir them to exertion, and bring out what good remains latent in the race. Lines of railroad, they urge, running two or three hundred miles through an unpeopled country can never be profitable, and the opening of a belt twenty or thirty miles in width contiguous to these lines to white settlement will lead to the building of prosperous towns, to an active commercial intercourse, and to a remunerative business the whole length of their roads.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ARGUMENT.

The arguments on the other side seem yet more conclusive. The Indians have been settled in this Territory upon the faith of treaties. They have given up their treasured homes on all parts of the continent, on the promise of the Government that here they shall not be disturbed. The five nations are making hopeful progress, and the influence of their improved condition is exercising a wholesome sway over the unreclaimed tribes. At the last General Council held in June, 1871, many Chiefs and head men of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Caddoes, Wawecanies and other warlike and savage tribes, were in attendance as delegates or invited guests, several of whom, in speeches addressed to the Council, declared themselves profoundly impressed with what they saw of the improved condition of their civilized red brothers, and greatly encouraged by the earnest solicitude shown by the Council to bring the savage tribes under the same influences. Many intelligent men see hopeful signs of the entire American Indian race being brought together, and induced to forego their predatory habits and enter upon some primitive way of earning their own sustenance. Is not this humane experiment worthy of a fair trial?

Another argument is now being widely advanced. Many newspaper writers in Southern Kansas, who heretofore have been turgidly eloquent in asserting the indisputable claims of the white settler to squat wherever he chooses, now perceive and announce the fact that opening the Indian Territory to white settlement would be fatally detrimental to their own local interests, as thousands of their own hardy population would hasten to pull up stakes and take up new homes in this land flowing with milk and honey. This threatened exodus, with all its ruinous consequences to land-owners, storekeepers, newspaper publishers and all the stable interests of the community, has so fixed itself upon the minds of the more thinking portion that they cease their hostility to "the bloodthirsty savage," and join their voices in raising a swelling chorus to leave him alone.

THE COUNCIL POSTPONED ONE WEEK.

This letter is mainly a digression, but will serve to give the reader a general idea of the present Indian situation, and thus awaken in his mind an interest in the important deliberations of the General Council about to convene. On arriving at this station, which is fifty miles from Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek nation, where the Council is held, we learn that the assembling of that august body of mongrel legislators is impossible at the stated time, in consequence of the swollen condition of the streams, resulting from the recent heavy rains. After a conference with several Cherokee delegates whom we encountered here, also barred from access to the Creek capital, Superintendent HOAG decided to delay convening the Council one week, and, having important business to attend to elsewhere in his superintendency, started for Lawrence last Monday. I remain here to look around a while, and if your readers are not entirely absorbed in the Philadelphia nominations, shall fill up some of my leisure hours by relating a portion of what comes under my notice that will be of most interest. KANSAS.

VIRGINIA.

The Splutter for Greeley and Brown—Sham Enthusiasm—Discordant Elements—A Ridiculous Attempt to Organize a Republican Greeley Club—Mosby, Lyons, Gilmer and Other Prominent Virginia Conservatives Against Greeley and in Favor of Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

There is a great hurrah made here and throughout the State by the Conservatives over GREELEY and BROWN, but it is a dishonest and an ephemeral demonstration that is not a true exponent of the thoughts and feelings of the people, and must terminate long before the serious work of the Presidential campaign begins. The hurrahs are forced and the enthusiasm for the "white hat" is all mock. For instance, we have a number of "Greeley Clubs" here, (Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN being quietly ignored,) but there is a visible constraint oppressing everybody at all their meetings. The speakers, having such a motley gathering of Whigs, Democrats and Republicans to address, find it difficult to steer clear of remarks and allusions at which none can take offense, and with all the care taken, ever and anon something is said that makes everybody look at everybody else with that sheepish expression of countenance which people always have when they are mutually conscious that they are all acting under false pretenses.

A PITIABLE FAILURE.

An effort was made here last night to get up a Republican Greeley Club. The meeting is heralded forth this morning as a large, respectable and enthusiastic one by the *Dispatch*—but I happened to be present, and the truth is, that it was the most pitiable and ridiculous failure I ever witnessed. It was nearly 10 P. M. before anybody was at the place of meeting, and when Mr. L. N. PETERSON (who went to Cincinnati as a volunteer delegate) called to order, there were about a dozen persons present, about equally divided between whites and blacks. All the negroes present were Conservatives, and you may judge of the sort of people the whites were when the crack-brained MARTIN MEREDITH LIPSCOMB was called to preside. R. L. HOBSON, colored, was elected temporary Secretary, and everybody knows that he is a leading colored Conservative in this city. SOLON JOHNSON, another colored Conservative leader, remarking the small number present, said that a mistake had been made in the call for a Republican meeting, and that it should have been for a Conservative meeting. Two of the very small number of whites present said that they agreed with him, and at once withdrew. A sort of permanent organization was then bungled up, but it is not likely that anybody will accept the office given him in the Club, except PETERSON, who doubtless issued the call, and is the moving spirit in the matter.

LYONS AND GILMER.

Col. JOHN S. MOSBY is not the only prominent Conservative in Virginia who has declared that he will not support GREELEY, but that he will rather advocate the re-election of Gen. GRANT. Hon. JAMES LYONS and J. HOMER GILMER, Esq., both of this city, say the same thing, and have publicly proclaimed it. Mr. LYONS, in a letter to Col. MOSBY, published by the Richmond *Enquirer*, approving MOSBY's course, says:

"I cannot vote for HORACE GREELEY under any circumstances which I can imagine as likely to occur. A few discontented Radicals, who united in the war upon the South and upon that principle of local government to which they profess to be now so much attached; who had no words of sympathy for us, while we of the South were the only victims of insolent and brutal power; quarreled with the President because he chose others for his advisers and managers, and because the measures framed to oppress us now bear upon them; who had not one touch of sympathy for Mr. DAVIS while he was in prison, or raised a finger to avert the fate of the murdered SURRATT, put their sore heads together in a mass-meeting, as they called it, in Cincinnati, professing a purpose to be governed by principles and patriotism a one, and scouting, through their most brilliant organ, the idea that they meant to select a man simply because he could beat GRANT; and after as shameless a bargain as ever was made by the men selected as their first and second officers, all their principles, and all their patriotism, and all their wisdom evaporated, leaving as the residuum HORACE GREELEY—the life-long enemy of all our principles; and they call upon us, the Democrats of the country, who were carefully excluded from the mysterious assemblage, to support him, and vote for him, and make him President of the United States. * * *

I will not vote for GRANT if I can avoid it; if I am not forced to choose between him and GREELEY; but between them I will vote for him, although he went into the war and fought it out, and by the aid of foreign levies conquered the South and suppressed the Constitution; yet, he did not, like GREELEY, labor for twenty years to get it up, and then stay at home to fan and urge the flame."

NO UNITY AMONG CONSERVATIVES.

Such are the expressions of one of our ablest and most prominent Conservatives, and they are but the bold exponents of a wide-spread and growing sentiment, that will fully develop itself when the present factitious furor for GREELEY has died out. Many influential papers and men are in favor of a Democratic nomination at Baltimore, and there is really no unity of feeling nor of expression among the Virginia Conservatives. There is no heartiness in the uproar for GREELEY. It is all fuss and nothing else, and if the Republicans of Virginia stand firm in November, they will have an easy victory over a divided and demoralized enemy. E.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Gen. John M. Harlan's Letter Withdrawing His Name.

The Louisville *Commercial* publishes the letter of Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN, of Kentucky, requesting the delegation from that State to the Philadelphia Convention to refrain from carrying out the instructions they had received from the Republican State Convention to present his name as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The letter is as follows:

Hon. W. C. Goodloe, Chairman of Kentucky Delegation:

DEAR SIR: I learn that it is the purpose of the Kentucky delegation to present my name to the National Republican Convention in connection with the Vice-Presidency. While I am deeply grateful to the Republican Party of Kentucky for its expressed desire to have this high honor conferred upon me, I earnestly trust that the contemplated action of the Kentucky delegation will be reconsidered. I am sure that I have done nothing to deserve any such distinction as being the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency. And I am equally sure that the attention of the country and the party is directed, and properly so, to other gentlemen, whose extended experience in public affairs, and faithful services in the Republican cause, naturally suggest their names in connection with that position.

Please convey my wishes in this matter to your colleagues, and request that my name be withheld from the Convention.

Yours truly, JOHN M. HARLAN.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Real Reason of the Enthusiasm at Philadelphia.

Comprehensive Survey of the Politics of the Nation.

Twenty-Three States and 239 Electoral Votes Sure for Grant.

Six States Doubtful and Eight States for Greeley.

The Tammany Candidate 115 Votes Short of an Election.

An Interesting Summary of the Entire Situation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 13, 1872.

When the President and Vice-Presidents of the National Republican Convention appeared before Gen. GRANT at the Executive Mansion to give him official notification of his nomination, Judge SETTLE remarked: "I am quite sure I should fail if I attempted anything like a description of the Convention. It cannot be described. The enthusiasm, the unanimity, the solid vote of every State cannot be adequately described, even in the public prints. The President himself should have been present to fully appreciate the Convention."

No one who had the good fortune to be within the walls of the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the 6th of June last, but has experienced the same impotence to convey to others an idea of the grandeur of the spectacle which he witnessed. It was not in the roaring of that great sea of human voices, nor yet was it in the soul-stirring strains of music, nor in the chaunting of those grand battle-hymns that served to nerve the Republic to greater efforts in her darkest days, that the fullest significance and great sublimity of that scene was found. These were but the surface indications of the terrible earnestness of the friends of liberty throughout the land, and as such, had an inestimable value as omens of good cheer for the future of mankind.

A GLANCE AT THE PAST.

Twelve years ago the Republican Party won its first national victory, and since that time it has been constantly responsible for the good government of the Republic. Brought into existence by the inroads of the slave oligarchy upon the area reserved by sacred compromises to freedom, it had gained dominance and been continued in power only because its opponents, the slave propagandists, could not be made to understand that they were living in the nineteenth and not in the fifteenth century. Taking up arms in defense of human bondage as the foundation-stone of free government, these opponents had forced the Republican Party into line of battle for the life of the nation rather than for liberty. But the party was as clay in the hands of the events it seemed to be controlling, and was molded anew with each of those tremendous epochs in which it was the central figure. Looking back now to 1861, it seems more than marvelous that not a single leader of the party dared utter the thought that was in almost every mind, that slavery must perish in that hot furnace blast of war, and the Republic emerge transfigured or never emerge at all. But gradually the virtue and courage of the people mounted to the leaders, and step by step the Republican Party became the great elevator of humanity. Beginning with abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, it ended with procuring the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, which act of regeneration and justice was only attempted in February, 1865, and fully accomplished on the 18th day of December then next ensuing. This is a suggestive fact. The party had absorbed its vital principle slowly, but surely, and freedom once established, the party went on to enfranchisement as its logical conclusion. I remember that on the day when the House of Representatives passed the bill conferring the suffrage upon the blacks in the District of Columbia, which was to be the forerunner of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, I came out of the Hall just after the vote was announced with Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts. That life-long apostle of liberty was overjoyed by the event of the day, and as we descended the grand western approach to the Capitol with the sun just sinking below the horizon, he said: "That sun goes down to-night on naked, bald-headed radicalism stronger in this land than it ever was before; the nation sees its duty at last and will do it." As a prophet no less than an apostle, he spoke that night. At last the nation had resolved that all men should be free and equal before the law, and the Republican Party was its chosen instrument in working out this beneficence.

A NEW DANGER CONFRONTED.

In this battle for human rights and enlightened progress the party was to encounter its old antagonists in new disguises. The spirit of slavery which had struggled so desperately on the battle-field was but the spirit of retrogression, and it reappeared in the Democratic Party to place every possible obstacle in the way of the onward march of mankind. As it had opposed emancipation, so was it bitterly hostile to enfranchisement. But the Republican Party pressed on and accomplished its mission despite the opposition of Democracy and the apostasy of the man it had lifted to high place, and who by the martyrdom of LINCOLN had been made Chief Magistrate. As it freed the people from the vassalage to feudalism, it lifted from them the burdens of taxation, and that it might save all the results of the great struggle and administer the Government with the utmost economy, it made the frugal, silent soldier who had been the instrument in the hands of Providence for the regeneration of the nation, the President of the United States. With the inauguration of Gen. GRANT, it seemed that the mission of the Republican Party was accomplished, and that an era of profound political quiet was about to come to a chastened and purified land. But the Republican Party had as a legacy of the great war vast Government patronage, and the hour of danger being passed, as it seemed, dissensions arose in its ranks over the spoils of office. Many who had been earnest in advocacy of its principles, became lukewarm because they were not rewarded in accordance with their ideas of their deserts. Selfish interests took the place of patriotic impulses and, were reinforced by disappointed ambition and wounded vanity. Administering the Government in accordance with his inauguration pledge, "for the good of the whole people," Gen. GRANT had alienated some of the politicians, as it was inevitable that he should. The breach widened, until the sluice-ways of slander were opened in the Senate, and the President of the United States was subjected to abuse more gross than had ever been poured upon a public officer. The Republican Party, as a mass, remaining true to him because he was

true to it and himself, became, in the language of the malcontents, "an army of office-holders," "minions of power," and "dogs wearing the collars of their master." There is little need of more of this retrospection. The disaffection culminating in the nomination of HORACE GREELEY at Cincinnati, and the spectacle of Liberal Republicanism warming the Democratic serpent in its bosom, taken into account, and the scene at Philadelphia can be fully understood. It was an emphatic rebuke of the slanders upon the President, an earnest declaration that the future must be secured in order that the past may be saved. Moving slowly to the support of complete freedom, the Republican masses cling to it now steadfastly, and are determined that nothing which they have gained shall ever be put in jeopardy. Seeing in Cincinnati only the possibility of Democracy and retrogression, the great party of progress rushed in solid column to the defense of its hard-won positions, with only now and then a weak-kneed recruit dropping out of its ranks as it swept onward. Here in Philadelphia it stood steadfast in serried lines for freedom, as it had stood in this same city sixteen years before, as it had stood in Chicago in 1860, in Baltimore in 1864, and in Chicago again in 1868. With every promise in the name of liberty which it had ever made more than kept, it sent out its battle cry from these vibrating walls freighted with its unalterable determination to conquer, in order that it may preserve for mankind what it has already won.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

That is what the scene at Philadelphia meant. It declared that the Republican masses are yet united in defense of those principles, and not in slavish devotion to a man. And there was the utmost confidence among all the thousands of Republicans gathered here as delegates and spectators that the party is sure this Fall to win a victory unprecedented even in the long list of its splendid triumphs. In order that I might give the readers of the TIMES a trustworthy compendium of the prospects of the contest, I made it my duty during the time the delegates were together to gather the necessary information, and, having presented the spirit of a scene that has been carped at "as enthusiasm manufactured to order," I now append the facts which I have obtained.

ALABAMA,

at the last general election, was very evenly balanced between the two parties, but was carried after great effort for the Democrats by a majority of 1,771. The Republican Party is now far stronger and in better condition for effective work than it was at that time, and the ten electoral votes of the State can be counted with confidence for GRANT and WILSON. When Mr. GREELEY was upon his great Southern electioneering tour he was received with much favor by the late rebels of Alabama, and the colored voters are, as a consequence, against him almost to a man, as they are naturally suspicious of any one who has the support of their oppressors. All that was necessary to make the State absolutely sure for the Republicans was a law to insure an honest election, and that having been provided, the result in the State is beyond doubt.

ARKANSAS

gave a Republican majority of 3,742 at her last general election, and can be trusted to increase it in November, when a full State ticket is to be voted for, as well as Presidential electors and one Congressman at large. Notwithstanding the bickerings in the Republican Party in the State, it is really in better condition than ever before, as the Commonwealth has prospered under its rule, and has thus gained the confidence of the people. The Legislature to be chosen in November elects a United States Senator in place of Hon. B. F. RICE, the present head of the Greeley party in the State, and he has little chance of a return, as by that time the Democrats will not care to repeat their little failure in Connecticut. The Greeley party in Arkansas, however, outside of the Democracy, is an unknown quantity in politics, as nothing of it has yet been discovered. The colored men are unanimous against it, and for GRANT and WILSON. In no one of the late slave States is the outlook, both industrial and political, more encouraging than in Arkansas, to which emigration is rapidly tending, and which is being greatly developed by the construction of the Cairo and Fulton and the Pine Bluff and New-Orleans Railroads. These great public works are due to Republican policy, and the people being disposed to let well enough alone, six more votes for GRANT and WILSON can be counted here.

CALIFORNIA

was Republican last year by 5,474, and, although one of the changeful States, no one acquainted with the present political aspect doubts that GRANT and WILSON will carry it by a majority greatly in excess of these figures. Notwithstanding the partial failure of the crops last year, the State is now in a better industrial condition than ever before; the Republican Party is united and confident, as every effort heretofore made to draw off any portion of it to the support of GREELEY has proved a total failure. The Goat Island question has been permitted to drop out of the campaign, and GRANT is good for 8,000 majority in San Francisco, which insures him the State. The Democracy, as a rule, are opposed to picking up a Republican crumb in the shape of Mr. GREELEY, so that in the event of his nomination at Baltimore, it will be difficult to discover from the California returns who was GRANT's opponent.

CONNECTICUT

is one of those close States which afford an exciting field for those speculative persons who delight to wager money on elections, but this Fall it is, in the opinion of those best acquainted with its condition, perfectly safe for GRANT and WILSON. In the event of a race between GRANT and GREELEY alone there is no doubt whatever in any reasonable mind that GRANT will carry it by at least 5,000 majority. No State has a more hide-bound Democracy than Connecticut, except Delaware and Kentucky, and in the event mentioned a large per cent. of these will either stay away from the polls or vote for GRANT, but most likely the former. But if there should be an independent Democratic nomination it is difficult to say what will happen. At the State election last Spring Gov. JEWELL had less than 100 majority, owing to the Labor Reform and Temperance tickets, although the Republican vote exceeded the Democratic 1,991. There is great encouragement in these figures, but, to keep entirely on the safe side, Connecticut must be classed as a doubtful State.

DELAWARE

clings with the close embrace of political torpor to her twin idols, the whipping-post and Democracy. At her last general election she gave the Democracy 12,458 of her 22,440 votes, and in her Democratic State Convention, just held, she naturally declared the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to be frauds upon the American people, and of course appointed the Bayards and Saulsburys to represent her at Baltimore. She also declared in favor of a straight Democratic ticket, but Delaware can always be counted upon to vote anything labeled Democratic, and in case Mr. GREELEY receives a united nomination at Baltimore, his managers may safely count on his getting the three electoral votes of the State which has been so often berated in the Tribune because of its whipping-post and its Democracy. But in case the Greeley wedge splits the Democratic Party in twain at Baltimore, the 9,982 Republicans of 1870 may find themselves the instruments for the redemption of this dark corner of the earth, and be able to give the State to GRANT and WILSON. But it is not good policy to count upon it, as such a thing as the regeneration of Delaware is so altogether unlikely, now that the age of miracles is past.

FLORIDA

is another of those States which are bandied between the parties, as at the last general election the Democrats had 13,436, and the Republicans 13,208, thus giving the former 228 majority. It is safe, however, to accord the State to GREELEY if nominated at Baltimore, as the Democrats are generally in his favor, and the Republican Party of the State has been partially wrecked by gross mismanagement. Some of the Republicans think GRANT's chances to carry the State good, and believe that the developments of the next few weeks may materially alter the aspect of affairs, but I cannot see the facts to warrant such prognostications. Florida, with her four electoral votes, I consider good for anybody but the Philadelphia nominees.

GEORGIA.

is a State about which it is unnecessary to guess. Giving a Democratic majority of 26,863 at the last election, common sense demands that she be handed over with eleven electoral votes to Mr. GREELEY, or whoever else may be stamped at Baltimore as the simon pure Democratic article. The Republican Party of the State is united, as very few will be led off into the Greeley movement, but it is under the heels of the Kuklux, and cannot be expected to make a very vigorous or effective campaign. The chances are, now that the Republican Party of the South has been left defenseless by Congress, that in Georgia the Democratic majority will be largely increased, even if Mr. GREELEY should be the nominee, as the Democrats generally, notwithstanding the opposition of TOOMBS, STEPHENS, and other rebel leaders, are in favor of his indorsement at Baltimore. The election in the State in November is one of great importance, as in addition to Presidential electors, there will be chosen an entire State ticket, both branches of the Legislature, and nine Congressmen, two of whom will be elected for the State at large, unless the Legislature should re-district the State in July.

ILLINOIS

this year, as ever before, gives forth no uncertain sound, but from her horizon-bounded plains, her rural villages, her busy marts and her great metropolis, speaks in clarion tones for liberty. It did not need the promise of glorious old DICK OGLESBY to the Philadelphia Convention to convince the most skeptical that the State is good by 30,000 majority for GRANT and WILSON. From every portion of the State comes the same tidings that the Republican Party of the State was never more vigorous, never in better condition, never more sure of an overwhelming victory. It has certainly lost the aid of HORACE WHITE, which is regretted for his sake, not for that of the party, and a few disappointed men who received marks of confidence from the party in former years, have dropped away from it. But these defections are more than made up by the accessions to the party from the popularity of President GRANT and Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, the candidate for Governor, who has with him upon the State ticket men scarcely inferior to himself in the confidence of the people. The State will also elect on the same day with the Presidential election her quota of nineteen Congressmen, and the present political complexion of the delegation will be at least maintained.

INDIANA

must at the present moment be classed as a doubtful State, although those sturdy Republicans who stood so nobly by Mr. COLFAX at Philadelphia, and acquiesced so grandly in the choice of his successor, went from the Convention promising the State to GRANT and WILSON. They will have hard work to keep their promise, and would have had an almost equally hard task if Mr. COLFAX had been on the ticket. Indiana for several years has been gravitating slowly back to Democracy. In 1868 Gov. BAKER, the present Republican Chief Magistrate of the State, had only 961 majority, and at the last general election, in 1870, the Democrats had a majority of 2,568. The cause of this decrease in Republican power was found chiefly in petty feuds in which no national questions were involved, and which Col. JOHN W. FOSTER, the present efficient Chairman of the State Committee, announces he has succeeded in healing almost without exception. The Greeleyism among the Republicans of the State, although headed by the name of GEO. W. JULIAN, really amounts to nothing, and that gentleman is doomed to learn, as many have done before him, however powerful a public man may be within the Republican Party, he is powerless to take any considerable number of its disciples out of it with him. The election in Indiana is one of the most important of the year, as she elects a full State ticket and thirteen Congressmen on the second Tuesday in October, and thus, with Pennsylvania, which votes on the same day, and North Carolina and Maine, which vote in August, is the real battle-ground of the Presidential contest, as the result in all these States combined will clearly indicate that of November. Gen. TOM BROWNE, the Indiana Republican candidate for Governor, is one of the most popular men in the State, an effective stump speaker, and will be more than a match before the people for his Greeley-Democratic competitor, HENDRICKS. There is this encouragement, in the view of the situation, that the telling blows of Mr. VOORHEES upon the Greeley candidacy have had a demoralizing effect upon the Democracy, and while it is extremely probable that the Republicans will carry the State, both in October and November, I prefer to still leave it in the doubtful list.

IOWA

comes up for review with a grand Republican majority of 41,254 last year, and with the declarations of her leading citizens that these figures shall be in nowise diminished in 1872. Greeleyism has taken no root among the Republican masses, and the Cincinnati candidate is especially spurned by the sturdy Germans of the State, both Republican and Democratic. The State is more prosperous than ever before, and on the same day that she gives her eleven electoral votes to GRANT and WILSON will elect a full State ticket, none of which has yet been put in nomination.

KANSAS

had a Republican majority of 20,170 at her last election, and is certain for GRANT and WILSON by about the same figure. There is some little Greeleyism among the Republicans, as about one in twenty of them, according to careful and impartial observers of the State, are afflicted with a leaning to the Chappaqua farmer, but about the same number of Democrats will go for GRANT in case GREELEY is nominated at Baltimore. The remainder of the Democrats are said to be in favor of GREELEY, and the Kansas delegation to Baltimore will be in the Greeley interest. The State this year elects all her State officers, members of the Legislature and three members of Congress, two of whom are gained under the new apportionment and must be elected for the State at large. Hon. JAMES W. HARVEY will probably be the Republican candidate for Governor.

KENTUCKY,

which gave a Democratic majority of 36,976 last year, can be relied upon to remain true to her Bourbon instincts. There is no possible contingency under which GRANT and WILSON can get the twelve electoral votes of the State. If GREELEY should get the united nomination at Baltimore, he will have these votes beyond all dispute, and if there should be a split, the straight Democrat will as certainly have them. But in case of the Greeley Democratic candidacy the Republican vote of the State will rise to 100,000, and there is a good prospect that the party will carry the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts, thus gaining three members, as they now have none. The State election on the first Monday in August will hardly be a fair indication of the November result, as there are no officers to be chosen this year but Sheriffs of counties, and there will be no canvass sufficient to call out the vote.

LOUISIANA

at a first glance has a rather doubtful appearance, but taken out of the dust kicked up by dissensions on local issues, she is plainly for GRANT and WILSON if the vote is honestly counted. There was never a baser betrayal of a political trust than that by Gov. HENRY C. WARMOTH, and never were more desperate measures resorted to than he has adopted to prevent the indignant people he has used so falsely from wresting the sceptre of power from his hands. Elected to his responsible post as a Republican, he speedily developed into an officer of the Tammany order, and, it is charged, fell with ravenous ferocity to despoiling the helpless State which had been placed in his power. The Republican Party naturally rose against him, and then began his chameleon intrigues for the retention of his grossly-abused power. This rebellion against fraud within the Republican Party WARMOTH succeeded in having called the "Custom-house party," and in no way was the talent for political roguery more strongly manifested than in fixing this name upon his opponents, as in consequence he has succeeded in attaching to them the odium that they are merely engaged in attempting to put the State under the control of a clique of Federal office-holders. Having met with this success, WARMOTH was in the market with his power of appointing Registers of Election for sale to the best bidder, and it is charged that he nearly concluded a bargain with the Democracy for its use. A Democratic Lieutenant-Governor and Legislature were to be elected, and WARMOTH being then sent to the United States Senate, the State would have been put entirely at the mercy of the late rebels who have been badly reconstructed, but in the end the bargain was not consummated, because each party to the negotiation was convinced that the other was a swindler, and would not carry out the terms in good faith. Forced by this failure to a new device, WARMOTH convened his State office-holders in Convention, and compelled them to put him in nomination for Governor, with PINCHBACK for the second place, and then adjourned his family party to meet at Baton Rouge on June 19, where and when the regular Republican Convention will assemble, and probably nominate E. C. BILLINGS for Governor, but where WARMOTH hopes to make some sort of bargain which will at least postpone the hour of his political death. There is not, however, the least probability of his success, as the Republicans have had more than enough of him, and will defy him and his Registers to do their worst. An entire Republican ticket will be put in the field, and there will also be a Congressman at large nominated. The State now has eight members of Congress, and, notwithstanding these dissensions, the Republicans will lose none. WARMOTH is counted for Mr. GREELEY; but in the Presidential issues he has few followers, and the State is reasonably certain for GRANT and WILSON. The colored voters are all for these candidates, and of themselves will determine the result on the Presidency. While the State ticket and the Legislature, which is to elect the successor of Mr. KELLOGG, may be in doubt, there is also the chance that WARMOTH may succeed in cheating the Republicans out of the electoral vote, and the State is therefore placed in the doubtful list.

MAINE

needs but few words, for this year, as always before, she will be true to freedom. In 1871 she gave a Republican majority of 10,026, which will be increased rather than diminished this year, and her seven electoral votes are sure for GRANT and WILSON. The State election occurs on the second Monday of September, and will be of great interest as an indication of the drift of New-England sentiment. The State elects a Governor and Congressmen, and the Republicans are certain of holding their own.

MARYLAND

will most probably vote for the Baltimore nominee, no matter who it is, as last year she gave a Democratic majority of 15,185 in a total vote of 132,789. Some of the Republicans have hopes of carrying the State in case of GREELEY's indorsement, but as it is generally admitted that the relative strength of the parties has not changed, and that GREELEY seems to be generally acceptable to the Democracy as an instrument of suicide, I am forced to concede the State to the nondescript Democracy.

MASSACHUSETTS,

the foster-mother of HENRY WILSON, needs very few words. Her grand Republican majority of 27,404 will not be diminished this year, as, notwithstanding CHARLES SUMNER has spoken, the Republican Party within her borders is as lusty as ever. As the Philadelphia Convention intended the nomination of HENRY WILSON as a rebuke of the slanderous Senator, so the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will cast for her junior Senator a vote for the Vice-Presidency that will astonish and confound the carping critic who dragged a Secretary from his grave and put sentiments into his mouth which he never entertained. The Democrats of the State have been too long in the minority to be caught with chaff, and are consequently opposed to the Greeley idea, but the great majority of them will vote for the philosopher, if nominated at Baltimore, as it makes but little difference how they vote.

MICHIGAN

is another of the certain States, and a majority of 30,000 for GRANT and WILSON being the least that is expected, it is scarcely worth while to give space to a State so entirely righteous. Yet it is some satisfaction to notice that it is the universal testimony that GREELEY cannot muster a regiment of followers among the 100,000 Republican voters of the State, and that even these will desert him in case he is indorsed by the Democracy. Michigan will choose a Republican Governor and other State officers, with nine members of Congress, at the same time she elects the Grant Presidential ticket.

MINNESOTA,

like all the North-west, is Republican to the core, having rolled up a majority of 14,986 for that party in 1871, and nobody denies her five electoral votes to GRANT and WILSON, and this majority will be greatly increased by the larger vote naturally called out by the Presidential struggle. The Democrats of the State are generally in favor of GREELEY as a last chance to get at the public crib, and if he is nominated at Baltimore, probably seventy-five per cent. of the party will vote for him, and the remainder will stay from the polls. GREELEY, however, has absolutely no strength among the Republicans, and his entire vote will be the Democratic. Minnesota votes this year only for Congressmen, and these being chosen on the same day with President, her State election will be without special significance.

MISSISSIPPI

is not denied to GRANT by the most unreasonable of his opponents, since it has become certain that the colored vote of the South is not to be stampeded into following Mr. GREELEY into the Kuklux camps. The Republican Party of the State at the last general election had a majority of 38,089, and is stronger now than then. On the other hand, the Democracy are divided in sentiment, many of them being in favor of taking up GREELEY as a matter of policy, but the more ultra will refuse to vote for him even with the party stamp upon him, and no Presidential candidate was ever beaten so badly in any State as Mr. GREELEY will be in Mississippi. The State election occurring in November has no national interest, nor has it much bearing upon State affairs, as only the six Congressmen are to be chosen.

MISSOURI

is this year an interesting political problem. It is the home of the Greeley candidate for Vice-President, who as Governor would naturally have some power over its sentiment; and it was the scene of that unparalleled defection in 1870 by which the Republican Party of the State was for the moment destroyed, and the State handed over virtually to Democratic control by a majority of 40,000 for GRATZ BROWN. Naturally enough the Greeleyites claim the State in November with great energy, and the claim is conceded to have some foundation, but they probably won't get it. Within a few months after GRATZ BROWN was elected Governor, the eyes of the Republicans were opened to the folly they had committed, and the party righted itself with amazing rapidity. The coalition which had been invincible, was left with only its Democratic adherents, and of itself became impotent for good or evil. I know that these are facts which are generally unknown and will be strenuously denied, but I have them from personal investigation within the State and from gentlemen long resident there, and thoroughly familiar with its politics. Yet I do not count the State for GRANT because it has an unknown political quantity in the enfranchised rebels. Nobody knows exactly how many of these there are, but as the State will be close in any event, it is extremely probable that as all of these will vote for the Democratic nominee, they may be able to decide the State against GRANT. Taking in this review only absolute certainties, I must reject Missouri as merely a probability. The State officers will be elected on the same day with the President.

NEBRASKA AND NEVADA

are both certain for GRANT, although the latter gave a majority against the Republicans in 1868, while Nebraska gave the party a majority of 2,4[illegible]. The ground for the assertion that Nevada is to be redeemed is the unqualified confidence of all the Republicans of the State, and the disintegration of that frontier Democracy by the agitation of Greeleyism, as they cannot be made to understand in those mountain fastnesses the sudden conversion of the life-long and bitter enemy of their creed, and consequently look upon it with such suspicion that they cannot and will not believe in it. Nevada is the only State giving a majority against the Republicans (with the exception of North Carolina) at the last election, which is claimed herein for GRANT, but the evidence is so clear that it will be that it is set down as a certainty. About Nebraska nobody makes any question, and no explanation concerning it is needed.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE

is a State concerning which there might have been some doubt prior to the election last Spring, but there is none now. At that time the so-called Liberal Republicanism had been fully developed, and the canvass was fought out squarely on the Grant issue. The speeches of SCHURZ and TRUMBULL, depicting the President as a monster of hideous mein, were scattered broadcast over the State by the Democrats, and every effort was made to utilize whatever disaffection there might have been in the Republican Party, but it all resulted in utter failure, for the good reason that there was no such disaffection. As there was none then, so there is none now, and with GRANT and GREELEY only in the field the State is certain for GRANT by 5,000 majority, owing to the apathy in the Democratic ranks which will be caused by the Greeley candidacy, but it is certain for GRANT in any event.

NEW-JERSEY,

in the words of CORTLANDT PARKER, when addressing the Indiana delegation on the evening of the Philadelphia Convention, is "our always doubtful State," and I am willing the Republican Party there shall remain in the unenviable position in which it was placed by its chosen spokesman. There was the foundation for the phrase that the State is one of the changing ones, and at the last election it went Democratic by 6,007 majority. But the choice of the Republicans of a nominee for Governor was a singularly unfortunate one in the sense of expediency, and JOEL PARKER, the Democratic nominee, was one of the most popular men in the country. The result of the contest, therefore, was abnormal, and there is no reason why the earnest Republicans should not make good their boast that they will reclaim the State. As against GREELEY alone they certainly should, for whoever expects the Monmouth County Democracy to vote for anybody who was ever a Republican has a very faint idea of the intensity of that Democracy. Yet New-Jersey, to be entirely on the safe side, must be and is classed among the doubtful.

NEW-YORK

is the pivotal point of the struggle, and the contest for its decisive thirty-five votes will be fierce almost beyond precedent. It is claimed for Mr. GREELEY as a matter of course, and the readers of the TIMES are so well aware for what reasons, that it is hardly necessary to give them in detail here. Yet there is nothing which lies so plainly on the surface of politics as that Mr. GREELEY, even with the unanimous Democratic nomination at Baltimore, has not the ghost of a chance of carrying the State. First, his chief backers are tainted with Tammany, and the evidence comes to us from every county that the people are more determined than ever to root out that organization and its corrupting influences utterly. Second, we are to have a fair election, and that had, New-York is always safe for the regular Republican nominee. This year the United States Election law is operative, and we have a new Registry and Election law for the City, which the Greeley managers have not studied with the care it deserves, or they would not so cheerfully count these thirty-five unhatched and impossible chickens. The Tribune has time and again accused the Democrats of stealing New-York from GRANT in 1868, and it is some satisfaction to know that the larceny cannot be repeated in 1872. There was a time when New-York was a doubtful State, but it became a memory only within two weeks after the Cincinnati Convention. The response to that movement was the solidification of the Republican Party from the ocean to the lakes, and outside of the City it presents an almost entirely unbroken front. In the City the desertions will be more than made up by the accessions from the disgusted Democrats who have been convinced by the World that Mr. GREELEY's candidacy is so awfully absurd, and who do not choose to lose their votes because their party chooses to be silly. But New-York has been and will be so dealt with in detail in this journal that it is sufficient here to state that it is the universal opinion among the best informed and most dispassionate Republicans, that these thirty-five votes are sure for GRANT and WILSON.

NORTH CAROLINA

is the first object of interest in the contest, because her State election occurs on the 1st day of August, close upon the heels of the Baltimore Convention, and because at her last general election she gave the Democrats a majority of 1,221. A close State, and the first to vote after the party lines are drawn, she will engage the earnest attention of both parties, and will be hotly contested. Both claim to be able to win, and the eyes of the nation will be turned during the fervent heats of later July upon the old Tar State with very great interest. It would be nonsense to claim that the Republicans are not to have a hard fight, but it would be as silly to doubt, in view of all the late manifestations of the condition of public feeling, that they will triumph in the end. Even if the question of the Presidency were not involved, the election would command general attention, as a full set of State officers, eight members of Congress, and a Legislature to elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. JOHN POOLE, are to be chosen. The Republican nominations for nearly all these places have been made, and without exception are very strong. For Congress Hon. T. G. COBB is nominated in the First District, Hon. C. R. THOMAS in the Second, (both being present members,) NEIL MCKAY in the Third, WM. A. SMITH, President of the North Carolina Railroad, in the Fourth, Hon. THOMAS SETTLE, now well known in the country, in the Fifth, Mr. DOCKERY in the Sixth, Mr. FURCHES in the Seventh, and W. S. CHANDLER in the Eighth. All the Republican nominees in the State are whites, and only about thirty per cent. of the whole vote of the State is colored. The Republican Party is compact, more powerful than ever, and so little tainted with Greeleyism that, as a Philadelphia delegate aptly stated the case, "GREELEY will not get more Republican votes in the whole State than there are mile stones between here and Raleigh." If GREELEY becomes the Democratic nominee, he will lose even these few, and so many of the Democrats prefer GRANT to him that but little effort will be required to carry the State in November. There is a prospect of a good, lively, old-fashioned and intensely interesting canvass up to the day of the State election, but after that it will be very flat, as the Democrats will make hardly any effort to win in November. This view of the situation, coming to me from many independent and highly trustworthy sources, I have put down the ten votes of North Carolina as sure for GRANT and WILSON.

OHIO,

steadfast for truth, needs but very few words. It is universally admitted that the Republican Party in the State in which the farcical Presidential nomination was made is more invincible than ever, and will give the twenty-two electoral votes to GRANT and WILSON by a majority of 30,000. There were a few gentlemen like Judge HOADLEY, Judge MATHEWS and FREDERICK HASSAUREK, who might have made a serious inroad upon the integrity of the party had they not been so swindled in the Cincinnati Convention, both in the platform and the candidate. They were among the few sincere men in the movement, and finding it to be merely an indecent scramble for office, most of the men of this class have abandoned it in disgust. But it is useless to assert what nobody denies, and I leave Ohio to speak for herself in her proud position as a reliable Republican State. She votes on the second Tuesday in October for members of Congress and some minor State officers, and then will make plain where she stands.

OREGON

had the great privilege of being the first State to rebuke the unnatural coalition between Greeleyism and Democracy for the sake of spoils. Democratic in 1870 by 631 majority, she voted down on Monday last and sent glad greeting to the Philadelphia Convention in a decided Republican victory. As the first reliable indication of the drift of popular sentiment, the result was hailed as the harbinger of a greater victory in November. There could be no doubt as to the real significance of the election, for GREELEY had been a month in nomination, and GRANT had been known to be his only competitor. The issue was therefore fairly made up, and the result showed that Mr. GREELEY spoke as one inspired when he said "Gen. GRANT never has been defeated and never will be." Oregon will hardly be claimed now by the coalition, and her three votes are put down for GRANT and WILSON.

PENNSYLVANIA

is and will be for weeks to come an object of intense political anxiety. Casting twenty-nine electoral votes and voting for Governor, Auditor-General, Supreme Judge, other State officers and members of Congress on the second Tuesday in October, the cry is already heard as it has been in every Presidential contest, "as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union." It had and has, however, no other meaning than that the vote of the Keystone State in October is always interesting as an index to the popular mind, yet it is entirely possible to elect a President with this Commonwealth voting against him in both October and November. But Pennsylvania will not vote against GRANT on either occasion. For a time there were grave doubts what would happen, but those best acquainted with the affairs of the State now concede it certainly to the Republicans. If it were not Presidential year, Gen. HARTRANFT might possibly be defeated for Governor, but as it is, he is certain to be elected. I do not reach this conclusion from anything told me by Gen. HARTRANFT or any of the advocates of his nomination, but from sources entirely impartial between the various factions into which the Republicans are divided. And it must be explained that these factions divide wholly upon domestic matters, just as Col. FORNEY is bitterly hostile to Gen. HARTRANFT, but earnestly in favor of Gen. GRANT. There are not Greeleyites enough among the Republicans of the State to furnish a first-class funeral with the necessary number of mourners, but there is a great deal of bickering about State matters that is, naturally enough, mistaken for disaffection reaching to national affairs, and hence has arisen the foolish notion that there is some doubt as to how Pennsylvania will vote. I would give more—and I think every one will—for the opinion of Hon. GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD than that of any one man in the State upon this point, and he does not hesitate to say that the Republicans are absolutely certain to carry the State both in October and November. Some soreness concerning the State ticket is admitted, and considerable consequent disaffection in Lancaster and one or two of the western counties, but, as a whole, the people are satisfied, and before October everything will be arranged satisfactorily, and the full vote of the party polled for its nominees, which will give the State to the Republicans by 15,000 majority. Pennsylvania has not voted for a Democrat since 1856 in Presidential years, and her sturdy patriots do not intend that she shall do so now.

RHODE ISLAND AND VERMONT

are coupled together as two of the old invincibles, always reliable and needing no comment. Whenever anybody shall express the faintest doubt that their electoral votes will not be cast for GRANT and WILSON, it will be time enough to give some facts concerning their political condition. Rhode Island voted on the first Wednesday in April, electing the Republican ticket, as usual, and Vermont will follow her example on the first Tuesday in September.

SOUTH CAROLINA

is conceded by every one to GRANT and WILSON, but not for the true reason. Giving a Republican majority of 33,534 at the last election, it is claimed that the State is a rotten borough, founded upon the ignorance and barbarism of the late slaves, when in truth the Republican Party has within it much of the wealth, culture and intelligence of the white population, and is constantly gaining more. There is a very general desire to bury old issues out of sight, and there appears, consequently, among those who remain Democrats a favorable disposition toward Mr. GREELEY, but there is great fear that there will soon be no Democrats left in South Carolina. The Republican Party, to the ambitious, seems the only means of political preferment, and many of the old Confederates are crowding into the ranks because of the generous treatment they received at the hands of Gen. GRANT when they fell into his power by the fortunes of war. It is not to be denied that there has been too much of political corruption in the Republican Party of the State, but it is now being weeded out. The administration of Gov. SCOTT has been in some respects unfortunate, and Hon. JAMES L. ORR is to be the Republican nominee for his place. He will have a powerful ally for the regeneration of his State in the New Democracy, an organization that has determined to stand by honest Republicans and to cast their votes for the first time for Gen. GRANT. It may be added, but hardly as news, that Mr. GREELEY has no followers among the blacks of South Carolina; he is not associated in their minds with any of those great events which resulted in their elevation, whereas LINCOLN is enthroned in their hearts as their emancipator, and GRANT as their armed deliverer.

TENNESSEE,

is a victim of ANDREW JOHNSON's peculiar system of reconstruction, by which rebel sentiment was strengthened and Unionism crushed out. Giving a Democratic majority of 37,479 at the last election, she may be handed over without question to Mr. GREELEY. Yet there are many among the more sanguine Republicans who declare that the contest between GRANT and GREELEY will be very close, which may prove to be the case, with even a chance in favor of GRANT, which is not likely. Tennessee is almost certain to vote for the Baltimore nominee, whoever he may be, and is set down accordingly.

TEXAS AND VIRGINIA

must be classed in the same way, notwithstanding the hopes of the Republicans of the Old Dominion that they can tear her from her idols. All the power, patronage and drift of sentiment in both States is against GRANT, and it would only lead to disappointment, as matters are at present, to expect an auspicious result in either, and both are, therefore, added to the scant column of the Baltimore nominee, even if he should prove to be Mr. GREELEY.

WEST VIRGINIA

is a close State, having given a Democratic majority of 3,129 at the last election, and is claimed now for both parties. The chances for the Republicans to carry it are considered good by those who are best informed; but as it is only a chance, the State is placed among the doubtful.

WISCONSIN

is too reliable to need any extended remarks. Always true to the Republican cause, she is certain now to give her ten electoral votes to GRANT and WILSON.

SUMMARY OF THE STATES.

This comprehensive survey of the nation I believe to be entirely fair, and I know it to be founded upon information carefully gathered and sifted. No statement has been made for which ample facts in verification cannot be furnished. Therefore it may be safely claimed that as affairs are at present, GRANT and WILSON are sure to receive the votes of the following States: Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 6; California, 6; Illinois, 21; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 5; Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 8; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 3; New-Hampshire, 5; New-York, 35; North Carolina, 10; Ohio, 22; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 29; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 7; Vermont, 5, and Wisconsin, 10—making a total of 24 States, with 250 electoral votes, or 33 more than a majority of the Electoral College. Mr. GREELEY, as the Baltimore nominee, seems certain of Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Maryland, 8; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 8, and Virginia, 11—being 8 States, with 69 electoral votes, or 115 less than the number required for an election. The doubtful States are Connecticut, 6; Indiana, 15; Louisiana, 8; Missouri, 15; New-Jersey, 9, and West Virginia, 5—being 6 States, with 58 votes, of which GRANT and WILSON have altogether the best chance to get all but the five votes of West Virginia.

WHY GRANT WILL TRIUMPH.

Reasons in abundance are given for the confidence among the Republicans which is shown by this calculation of the result of the pending contest, but the one of most weight is that the Administration of Gen. GRANT has been in its effect upon the material interests of the nation an unprecedented success. I made it my business to make special inquiries of delegates from all the States as to the industrial condition of their respective localities, and from Maine to California, from the lakes to the Gulf, I met the same story of unparalleled prosperity. All the manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of the country are in far better condition now than when Gen. GRANT took power, and the common sense of the people argues that if the Government had not maintained peace at home and abroad, and had not wisely and economically managed the national finances, these results could not have been attained. Month after month the public debt has been reduced, while at the same time tax after tax has been lifted from the shoulders of the people by a Republican Congress and President, and no amount of gossip about GRANT's relations, no mistakes which have been made in appointments to office, can convince the people that the Administration which has accomplished such results does not deserve well of the country. Self-interest, the most powerful motive to human action, demands the continuance in office of the man under whom the nation has so prospered, and in this single consideration is the secret of the immense strength of Gen. GRANT with the masses of the people. There is, of course, gratitude for his services during the war; but that dark epoch has now receded so far into the dim past, that were there nothing but gratitude for good deeds done so long ago, the hold of GRANT on the popular heart would be comparatively feeble. It is to the good deeds present, and the certainty of their continuance in the future, that his popularity is due, and it is this which is to bear him a second time into the Presidential chair with such marks of popular confidence as no man has received since the "era of good feeling." E. C.

THE OSAGE INDIANS.

The Indians' Side of the Story—Agricultural Filibusters—A Magnificent Reserve Squatted Upon—The Troubles of Poor Lo—Justice Vindicated at Last.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT GIBSON, I. T., Thursday, June 6, 1872.

An interesting letter remains to be written about the Osage tribe of Indians, and if I fail to engage the attention of the reader in the performance of this task, it will be through no lack of suitable materials, but from a want of narrative power in the writer.

A RETROSPECT.

In my report of the last General Council held in Okmulgee, published in the TIMES last June, I made special mention of the Osage delegation which took part in the proceedings. It consisted of PAH-E-NO-PO-SHA, Governor of the Great and Little Osages; CHITOPA, HARD-ROPE, SAL-SA-TEA, delegates; a Chief or head man, who attended as invited guest, (whose name I have forgotten,) and a half-breed interpreter, named JAMES BIGHEART. With the exception of the interpreter, who was a tall, gaunt man, with a beaming black eye, a weasel face and a contracted lower jaw, this delegation was composed of noble-looking chieftains, of splendid physical development. The tribe has a princely fund in the hands of the Government, derived from the sale of their lands; and these chiefs presented themselves in all the bravery of war paint, with massive nose and ear jewelry, immense necklaces of bear's claws, (a highly valued ornament,) elaborate embroidery, and scarlet blankets rivaling the Syrian dye. Their entrance into the Council Chamber always produced a profound impression; and the beholder in running his eye over the motley array of one hundred Indians, costumed in every variety of style, from the ignorant Keechie, with his faded breech cloth and tomahawk, to the educated Cherokee, having the dress and manners of a gentleman, would find his gaze most attracted by this magnificent group of Osage warriors. And when his mind had taken in the whole scene, these painted and bespangled braves would arrest his final glance, and the eye would dwell upon them as objects of commanding artistic interest. Their former homes were in Southern Kansas, and comprised an area of seven million acres. This reservation had been assigned them by Government, when population began to flock into Kansas, and the stereotyped promise was made them that they should be protected from intrusion by the whites. But what border settler was ever known to pay regard to Indian treaties? Millions of acres of fine land was open to the homesteader in other portions of the State, and land offices were accessible at every requisite point, where he could file his claim and acquire right to a farm under the sanction of laws made and provided. But stolen waters are sweet, and the rude frontiersman takes especial delight in staking out his quarter-section when he knows it has been stolen from an Indian.

AGRICULTURAL FILIBUSTERING.

This agricultural filibustering was allowed to go on until the Osage reservation swarmed with thousands of settlers. The Indians complained to the Superintendent that they were being stolen poor by their white neighbors. When the Osages went west on their annual buffalo hunt, the squatters captured their ponies, raided on their stores of provisions, cleaned out their lodges and destroyed what they they could not carry away. The matter was maturely considered by the Indian Department, and it was found that the evil had grown to such extensive proportions that it would now be difficult to deal with. To attempt to eject the settlers would require a small army, and would raise such a howl through the whole western country that the eventual success of the "Quaker policy" would be seriously jeopardized. The old story was repeated. The weaker had to give way to the stronger. Superintendent HOAG called a council of the chief men of the tribe, and by skillful diplomacy, backed by his unbounded influence over the red race, induced them to part with their lands in trust to the Government, and take up a more confined home within the Territory, upon a tract of land ceded them by the Cherokee nation.

A CHIEF'S STORY.

When I made acquaintance with the delegation last June they had been living in the Territory some eight months. JOSEPH PAH-E-NO-PA-SHA, the Governor, I found to be an educated man, having a fair knowledge of the English tongue, and possessing a good share of natural astuteness. He retained the blanket, and spoke through an interpreter, as he was unwilling to lose influence with his tribe through adopting alien habits. I met him in Col. W. P. ROSS' room (a Cherokee delegate) one day, and he departed from his unapproachable stolidity by extending his hand to me. I received the civility with intense gratification, and further placated the haughty chieftain by tendering him a cigar. An interesting conversation ensued. In answer to my inquiries, he said his people had not planted any corn that Summer, nor settled down to a permanent life. The western limit of their reservation was in dispute by the Cherokee nation. The preliminary survey of the ninety-sixth principal meridian, which formed the western boundary of their tract, gave them the Caney River, with a strip of five or six miles of rich bottom land. This the Cherokees claimed as belonging to them, and to settle the dispute an official survey had been ordered. If the resurvey should deprive the Osages of this strip, the reservation was not worth retaining, as it was rough, broken and uncultivable. They were again harassed with white intruders, he complained. Hundreds of settlers were swarming upon their land, and while Government showed such bad faith with its wards, he should make no effort to reclaim his people.

JUSTICE FOR THE RED MAN.

Every case has two sides. It is popular to paint the Indian race as thieving, treacherous and bloodthirsty, irreclaimable in their habits and an impediment to the advance of civilization. I have no desire to create any sympathy in their behalf, and in choosing a hero I should never imitate FENNIMORE COOPER. But I believe in simple justice. I approve the humane and wise policy of President GRANT in seeking to solve the Indian problem by just dealings, and an effort at civilizing the aborigines instead of abandoning them to the tender mercy of the unscrupulous frontiersman, and then harrying them with fire and sword to their retributive attempts to gain wild justice.

THE BOUNDARY SETTLED.

The official survey has since been made, and the Caney River, with its strip of rich bottom land, is found to belong to the Cherokees. From Mr. HOAG I learn that the causes of dissatisfaction which rankled in the Osage Governor's mind at the time of his conversation with me, have been removed, and a more contented feeling is now manifested by the whole tribe. Last February a Commission, consisting of Messrs. THOMAS WISTAR, of Philadelphia, JOHN B. GARRETT, Philadelphia, and GEO. HOWLAND, New-Bedford, Mass., all members of the Society of Friends, visited the Territory, under the appointment of Secretary DELANO, to hold a council with the Osages and effect some equitable adjustment of their differences. In this they have happily succeeded. Their reservation has been extended from the ninety-sixth meridian to the Arkansas River east and west, and from the Kansas border to the Creek nation, north and south. Within this tract the Kaw Indians, a small tribe of about 700 persons, lately removed from Kansas, have been affiliated with the Osages.

THE SQUATTERS REMOVED.

The settlers upon the Osage lands have also been removed. A notice or manifesto was issued by the Superintendent after the convening of this council, in which he warned all persons illegally trespassing upon Indian lands to pull up stakes and depart. But hard words break no bones, and the settlers paid no attention to the summons. They are mainly ignorant and unscrupulous, and they listened to the counsels of persons (having a land speculation in view) who assured them that Government would not persist; that when the direct issue was between the white and the red races, the powers in Washington would never proceed against a community of hardy pioneers in the interest of a few thousand lazy, thieving Indian devils. But their predictions were falsified this time. An order issued from the War Department to Gen. SHERIDAN and through that officer to Gen. POPE, commanding the Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, brought Major UPHAM upon the ground with a detachment of United States cavalry, who quietly notified the recalcitrant settlers that they must stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once. No violence was used in the ejection. The misguided squatters, seeing their case was a hopeless one, sullenly folded up their tents, loaded their wagons with their few calamities and took their solitary way to new homes. KANSAS.

NEEDLE-WOMEN OF BOSTON.

Liberal Bequest for their Benefit by the Late Samuel A. Way—Work to be Assured them, and Desirable Houses Furnished at Fair Rents.

From the Boston Journal, June 13.

The will of the late SAMUEL A. WAY was entered for probate yesterday afternoon, but will not be acted upon until August. The original will was executed at Boston on the 21st of March, 1870, to which some seven codicils have since been added, the last bearing date of May 2, 1872. A large portion of his property is left in trust for the benefit of his wife, SARAH ANN WAY, and his son, CHAS. G. WAY, the former also to receive an annuity of $12,0000 and the latter $4,000, with a request that of the income to which they are entitled, neither of them shall accumulate money, and thereby accumulate cares and perplexities, but shall devote what sums are not needed in living, to objects of charity. He gives his property on Bowdoin-street to Mr. James E. Sheldon; his property in Rochester, Vt., to his mother, Mrs. Lettice C. Whitton; to his partner, Asa B. Potter, $40,000; to Francis O. French, $25,000; to Edward M. Simonds, $15,000; to Charles Montague, $2,500; to his meritorious clerk, Charles J. Kellogg, $2,500; to John Dole, $2,500; to Ellis W. Morton, $5,000, to the children of Almira Dewey, $10,000 each; to the children of Addison M. Way and John M. Way $500 each per annum, and to the children of Jasper F. Ferdinand $2,000 on attaining their majority. After remembering his servants and others, Mr. Way directs that the residue of his property and all incomes accruing therefrom be held in trust by Wm. A. Richardson, Asa P. Potter, Charles G. Way and Ellis W. Morton, to be used for the benefit of the Needle Women of Boston. In carrying out this trust the following suggestions are made by Mr. WAY:

"My design is to ameliorate to some extent the condition of the large class of industrious women of the City of Boston, who gain their living by sewing. As the chief embarrassment to which this class of persons are exposed result from a failure of employment at certain seasons, and a scarcity of suitable dwelling places, it is my wish that they may be relieved by a supply of work when ordinary sources fail, and by the provision of houses, containing convenient, healthful apartments, especially adapted to their accommodation. My principal object is to help workers to constant employment at fair prices, and to desirable houses at fair rents. When, however, the realization of this object is so far effected that the said trustees shall consider that in the furtherance of my design, direct charitable aid may be properly extended to those in need, who may be unable to work, I desire that such aid may be bestowed under suitable limitation. Except under extraordinary circumstances, it is my wish that such aid shall not be offered to any one person for a longer period than three successive months, preferring rather to extend temporary relief to the casually necessitous, than to provide for other cases which are better met by the liberal beneficence of our many charitable institutions. I suggest that the said trustees create from the property held in this trust two funds of such proportionate amounts as may seem expedient, one to be regarded as a labor fund and the other as a building fund; that these two funds be allowed to accumulate, if necessary, but as soon as practicable they be employed respectively in supplying work and building houses. The supply of work may be provided by investing capital in undertaking the manufacture and sale of the various descriptions of goods produced by sewing women. Stores and salesrooms may be opened, or goods may be manufactured upon contracts. They are, however, to be manufactured at times when sewing-women are in need of employment. The houses to be erected should be sufficiently large; to be built economically, they should be conveniently arranged, with ample provisions for light and air, and be pleasantly located. Apartments should be let to sewing-women at fair paying rents, and the proceeds applied in carrying out the intentions I have expressed. The foregoing suggestions will serve as an indication of my purpose. The development of my design and the details of the plan of operation I leave entirely to the trustees. To this end they may associate themselves in any lawful manner under act of incorporation, or otherwise, as they shall consider most advantageous."

Burning of the Turner Theatre in Rochester, by an Incendiary.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 13.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the rear part of the Turn Halle, on Clinton-street. The main building facing on Clinton-street connects with the old hall, which is of brick, and a story and a half in height. This structure was used as a hall and theatre; had a large stage at the farther end, and expensive scenery. Back of this and connecting with it was a frame building used as a wardrobe and for dressing-rooms. The fire seems to have started in rear of the stage, and thus, with the scenery and the wardrobe was soon enveloped in flames. Fortunately the fire was kept to the hall-building, but the main structure was considerably damaged by water. The frame part was soon burned to the ground, and of the hall only the walls were left standing. The buildings were owned by the Turn Verein, and were valued at $25,000. The hall part was valued at about $8,000, the stage cost $2,800, and the scenery $4,000, making the loss, exclusive of furniture, piano and properties, and damage to the main building, nearly $11,000. The Society are insured as follows:

Westchester, New-York, theatre and decorations	$[illegible]
North British, main building	5,000
National, New-York, old Turner Hall	1,500
National, Boston, theatre and decorations	1,500
Lancaster, Philadelphia, old Turner Hall	1,500
Gerard, Philadelphia, main building	2,500
Relief, New-York, main building	2,500
Adriatic, New-York, stock	3,000
Williamsburg City, stock	1,250

It is impossible to account for the fire except on the supposition that it was of incendiary origin.

GENERAL NEWS.

Singular Phenomenon on Lake Ontario at Oswego.

Another Filibustering Expedition to Land in Cuba.

Speech of Lord Lisgar in Closing the Canadian Parliament.

Reorganization of the Spanish Cabinet by Zorilla.

The Right in the Assembly and Thiers' Administration.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

Sudden Rise in Lake Ontario at Oswego—Indications of a Submarine Earthquake.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 14.—A rare phenomenon was witnessed in this vicinity yesterday. At 3 P. M. the water in the lake and river rose two feet, remaining at that elevation sixty-four minutes. From that time until 7 o'clock the water alternately rose and fell, extending to the ordinary level at 7 o'clock, where it remained. Previous to the rise, a white squall on the lake gathered a high water-spout, which swept rapidly to the east, a rumbling sound was heard coming from the water, fish came to the surface of the water in great numbers, and bubbles of air rose rapidly and exploded. The symptoms seemed to indicate a submarine earthquake.

THE SUSPECTED FILIBUSTER.

An Expedition to Land in Cuba from the Fannie—An Obvious Difficulty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A morning paper here gives a circumstantial account of an expedition of 12,000 men led by Gen. RYAN, which is to be landed on the coast of Cuba to aid the insurgents, and it gives a partial list of the picked men who go with him on the steamer Fannie, and an inventory of arms on board. The story obtains little credence here.

The Fannie was watched out of our waters by the revenue-cutter Northerner, and there was no reason to suspect that she was other than she purported to be, except that she had been recently sold to the owner of the Hornet and had its former crew on board. It is not deemed possible that she could, up to the present time, have received any such filibustering freight as is alleged to be on her, beyond the Cuban coast.

History of the Purchase and Movements of the Steamer Fanny—Log of the Northerner.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following information regarding the steam-ship Fanny, formerly the property of the Baltimore and Savannah Steam-ship Company, is reliable: She was purchased by J. MATORRA, Jr., and a bill of sale lodged at the Baltimore Custom-house, where there was also information to throw suspicion around the transaction of the purchase and purpose of the parties, but without tangible evidence to base any action. The Fanny is of 800 tons burden, and is represented as not a fast vessel. Since the above information was received it was stated that MATORRA is the man who was concerned in the Hornet matter, and that the crew to be shipped was the old crew of the Hornet. The information was sent to the Government by the proper parties of all the facts in connection with the cargo, destination, &c., as far as was known. Capt. MOORE, of the revenue cutter Northerner, watched the steam-ship Fanny until 11 o'clock on the night of June 7. As she was passing out of the Capes about 2 P. M., seeing a tug-boat following her, he overhauled it, and found it to be the tug E. W. Gorgas, of New-York, and found on board of her a party apparently engaged by the Spanish Consul, of New-York, to watch the Fanny, as appeared in a letter of instructions to F. H. EBLING, who was in charge of the tug, from W. H. DAVIS, Superintendent of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. Mr. EBLING had also two documents in Spanish purporting to have been issued by HIPOLITO DE MIRATE, Spanish Consul at New-York, and dated the 6th inst. Mr. EBLING informed Capt. MOORE that they were to protect the party in case they were over hauled by a Spanish man-of-war. The Captain of the Northerner examined the vessel thoroughly, but found nothing on her but coal. She steamed after the Fanny, but about 6 P. M. the sea becoming rough [illegible] bad weather of it, and at dark appeared to be running for the land. The Fannie, from the time of leaving the Capes, stood off about [illegible] under sail and steam. After dark, thinking the Fannie would haul in toward Hatteras, the Northerner gave the chase up and hauled toward land, at right angles to the Fannie for about ten minutes, during which time Capt. MOORE took in all his lights, and then again kept down in sight of her light. At 10 P. M. the Fannie apparently stopped, as did also the Northerner for about twenty minutes, when her lights disappeared, and the Northerner steamed fast in the direction she was last seen. After running a sufficient time to get to her last position could see nothing of her, or of a light. The night being dark, and thinking she might make her way to the southward, the revenue cutter stood in that direction until 4 o'clock in the morning, and then to the west until 8 A. M., when, after a careful survey of the horizon, and seeing nothing of a steamer, she returned to Fortress Monroe. The Fannie was about seventy-five miles south-east of Cape Henry, and thirty-five miles from the nearest land, when she was lost sight of.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Closing the Last Session of the Present Parliament—Farewell Speech of Lord Lisgar.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 14.—To-day the Governor-General, Lord LISGAR, closed the fifth and last session of the present Canadian Parliament with the usual formalities. In his speech he thanks the members for the zeal and attention they have devoted to public duties, and says that the interest and importance of various questions which have been discussed and decided will render the session memorable in the annals of the country. He adds:

"Your approval of the articles of the Treaty of Washington which affect Canadian interests has placed in a clear light your determination to share the fortunes of England. The generous disposition evinced under the trying circumstances of the time has added strength to the honorable position of Canada, both as regards the British Empire and the vast project of which your legislature has ventured the conditions for carrying a railway to the shores of the Pacific, and which will open a pathway for England, as well in peace as in war, to the East, and will, I have no doubt, be of most essential benefit to this country, in giving facilities to traffic of all descriptions, enhancing the value of public lands, promoting their settlement, and drawing closer the ties which bind the sister provinces together by [illegible] intercourse. Few who have not considered the subject have any adequate conception how large an extent of economical advantage the possession of great navigable rivers like the St. Lawrence and its tributaries comprise. The outlay you have sanctioned on their improvement and on that of the auxiliary canals is a safe investment, and will be amply and speedily repaid by an augmented volume of trade flowing down all the channels opened to its course, for it will be swollen by the confluence of your own accumulating productions with those of your western neighbors. It is highly satisfactory that the condition of the revenue is so prosperous as to enable you to advance the interests of the country by commencing the construction of these works at once, without delay or misgiving. In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies which you have so cheerfully granted. I heartily congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the revenue and on your having been enabled by repeal of the duties on tea and coffee to diminish the burdens of the people. The joint address with which you have honored me on the eve of my departure is most agreeable to my feelings. I shall, I assure you, hold in grateful recollection, all my life, the expression of your respect and [illegible] I have watched with deep interest [illegible] the proceedings of your Legislature [illegible] harmonized with the views and wishes of the Parliament and people of Canada, and [illegible] hope that the good intelligence which prevails between them and the people of England may last unbroken and unimpaired for generations to come. [illegible] the word 'farewell' naturally awakens, with every acknowledgment of the many courtesies and effective assistance which I have received at your hands, and with the most earnest and ardent wishes for the welfare of the Dominion, with which I rejoice to think, my humble name has been connected by an honorable tie for more than three years."

SPAIN.

A New Cabinet—Serrano to be in Command in the North.

MADRID, June 14.—A new Cabinet has been formed by the united efforts of Gen. CORDOVA and Señor ZORILLA, as follows:

Señor RUIZ ZORILLA, President of the Council.
Lieut.-Gen. F. FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, Minister of War ad interim.
Señor J. B. BERANGER, Minister of Marine.
Señor RUIZ GOMEZ, Minister of Finance.
Señor ECHEGARAY, Minister of Public Works.
Señor GASSET, Minister of the Colonies.
Señor MARTOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice, and Interior ad interim.

The oaths of office were taken by the members of the new Ministry last night.

It is reported that their first measure will be the appointment of Gen. DON BALDOMERO ESPARTERO, Generalissimo of the Army of the North.

DON RUIZ ZORILLA was at first appointed to the Ministry of the Interior, Señor RUIZ to the Ministry of Justice, Señor ECHEGARAY to that of Works, and Señor MARTOS to that of Foreign Affairs alone; but the Cabinet, as finally constituted, is as above stated.

The new Ministry will reorganize the entire militia force of the Kingdom.

The Cortes will soon be prorogued and subsequently dissolved.

MADRID, June 14—Evening.—The Cabinet awaits the arrival of ZORILLA. It is said ZORILLA obstinately resisted the representations of the Committee sent to induce him to come to Madrid and accept the Premiership and Ministry of the Interior.

The King has issued a decree proroguing the Cortes.

FRANCE.

The "Right" [illegible] in the Administration—Emigration Convention—The Protestant Synod.

PARIS, June 14.—The "Right" in the Assembly have resolved to demand that President THIERS dismiss some of his Ministers and carry on the administration in accordance with the views of the majority. M. THIERS objects to a triumvirate, but favors the appointment of M. GREVY as Vice President.

The French Government has completed a draft of a postal convention with the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, has invited France to join the Emigration Convention to be held at Washington.

The Protestant Synod now in session here has just passed through an unusually animated discussion, which resulted in a schism of the Church, M. GUIZOT, the leader of the orthodox party, [illegible] M. COQUEREL, who is at the head of the Liberal Party, justified certain divergences [illegible] and resurrection of Christ. The liberals, protesting at the action of the orthodox majority, withdrew from the Synod.

The negotiations with Germany for the gradual evacuation of France as the installments of the indemnity are paid are proceeding satisfactorily.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Servant Sentenced to be Hanged for the Murder of Her Mistress—Miss Rye.

LONDON, June 15.—MARGUERITE DIXBLANC, the French servant-girl who murdered her mistress, has been convicted, after a long and exciting trial. The verdict of the jury was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, on the ground that the crime was unpremeditated. The prisoner being called on for what she had to say before sentence was passed, declared that she had no intention of causing the death of her mistress. The Court then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged.

Miss RYE has opened a home for destitute girls at Peckham, from which a certain number will be sent regularly to Canada.

PORTUGAL.

Destructive Fire in Lisbon—Narrow Escape of Public Buildings.

LISBON, June 14.—There was an extensive conflagration in this city yesterday, which at one time threatened to destroy the Custom-house and Exchange. The flames were finally checked, and those buildings saved. The loss is very heavy.

PIRATES.

Attack on a Mail Steamer at Bassorah—Several Persons Killed and a Large Amount Stolen.

LONDON, June 15.—A dispatch from Bagdad says that the Royal Mail steam-ship [illegible] was attacked at Bassorah by pirates, who killed and wounded several of the persons on board, and carried off 30,000 rupees.

MEXICO.

Adjournment of Congress—News and Rumors from the Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 7, via HAVANA, June 14.—Congress has adjourned after passing the Tariff bill and the bill granting ample faculties to the President.

Peace prevails in the majority of the States.

The journals praise Representative DUNNELL's speech in the United States Congress on the Mexican question. The Geographical Society has elected DUNNELL a member.

Disturbances continue in Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, the Sierra Puebla and the Northern Provinces. The rumors of Cabinet changes are unfounded.

A conducta of silver valued at $3,000,000 has left the capital for Vera Cruz.

Business prospects are better.

Mr. PLUMB's railroad project was not presented formally before Congress; but the members appear to favor it.

No action has been taken in Congress on Mr. ROSECRANS' railroad project.

The feeling in Mexico toward the citizens and Government of the United States is growing very favorable.

The Two Republics, Monitor and Cronica favor HORACE GREELEY for President.

CAPE HAYTIEN.

Reported Seizure of the City by Insurgents—Troops Sent to Dislodge the Revolutionists.

NEW-YORK, June 14.—The Nassau Herald of the 8th inst., has a letter from Port-au-Prince (no date given) stating that a party of Salnavists had made an attack on Cape Haytien and were in possession of a portion of the city. The Haytien Government had sent troops to dislodge the revolutionists.

WEST VIRGINIA.

"Liberal" State Convention—Nomination of Presidential Electors.

WHEELING, West Virginia, June 14.—A special dispatch from Grafton says: The Liberal State Convention organized yesterday, M. C. CHURCH, of Parkersburg, was elected Chairman. A straight out Liberal electoral ticket was nominated as follows:

Electors at large, Col. Ben. Smith, of Kanawha, and James A. Hutchinson; First District, W. F. Hubbard; Second District, Judge John W. Kennedy; Third District, Judge H. Y. Samuel.

No nominations for State officers were made, but the Executive Committee is to issue a call for a State Convention for that purpose hereafter if deemed advisable.

The Executive Committee is instructed to take steps for the organization of committees in every county in the State, for a vigorous campaign.

CHICAGO.

An Insane Alderman—Garnier vs. Deery—Republican Convention in the Fourteenth District.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Ex-Alderman WHITAKER, who was indicted last Fall for bribery, has been adjudged insane, and the indictment against him was yesterday dismissed by Judge WILLIAMS, of the Circuit Court of Lake County.

ALBERT GARNIER has challenged JOHN DEERY to play a game of French billiards, 600 points, upon a carom table, for $1,000 a side. The game is to take place in New-York.

The Republican Convention of the Fourteenth Illinois District, at Tolono, yesterday, nominated JOSEPH G. CANNON, of Danville, for Congress, on the [illegible] ballot. Gen. J. P. MOORE, the present Congressman from the district, was not a candidate for renomination.

ROWING.

Second Day of the Amateur Regatta at Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—But little progress was made prior to the beginning of the day's sport. About 3 o'clock a black cloud appeared in the north-west, and great gusts of wind with swirling clouds of dust from the shore over the now turbulent waters, causing a general stampede. Every one sought shelter, and in the space of ten minutes the park was deserted.

A heavy shower fell, dampening the ardor of the spectators considerably, but about 4 the rain ceased, the wind lulled, and though the sun failed to break through the heavy leaden sky, the scene again became animated.

The four-oared gig race was the first in order, Mr. ROWLAND LEWIS acting as starter to-day. [illegible] Quaker City, of Philadelphia—J. B. McBeath, stroke; [illegible] Crescent, of Philadelphia—[illegible] Whitney, W. C. Brown, [illegible] W. A. Steel, coxswain; [illegible] Couper crew, of Savannah, Ga.—[illegible] Sebley, stroke; George W. Kimball, [illegible] James McC. Sebley, bow. This crew carried a little boy as a coxswain, and the Philadelphia clubs entered a protest, causing considerable argument, but finally peace was restored, and at 5½ the starter gave them a word [illegible] few strokes were pulled when the Quaker City crew showed a little in front, with the other two close on the stern. A sharp contest ensued. At the first half mile the Couper and Crescent crews were abreast, the Quaker City boat having now obtained the lead of a length. The Couper gig fell a little astern here, and the Quaker City led to the turning stake, which it reached fifteen seconds ahead of the Crescent boat, which turned second, the latter being on the turn when the Couper boys arrived at the turning point. The Quaker City crew made a splendid turn and got well under way when the Crescents began to take the home course, the Coupers bringing up the rear. The race now became very exciting, the Couper boys rowing a lightning stroke of forty-six to the minute; but the positions of the boat were but little changed, despite the heroic efforts of the two crews rowing astern. The following was the time: The Quaker City reached the home stake-boat in 19:21; Crescent second, in 19:36, and the Couper last, in 19:52. The distance rowed was three miles.

The single scull race was looked upon as the most interesting feature of the day, and by quite a number as the main race of the regatta. The entries for this race were originally nine in number, but five having withdrawn, only four replied to the starter's call: WM. GARDNER, of the Gulick Club, New-York; F. E. DEBLEY, of the same Club; [illegible] LAVENS, of the [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] ENGLEHARDT [illegible]

[illegible] brought in GARDNER, (who had been left behind the tug,) with a good dash. This race was rowed over the five-mile course, from the Reading Railroad Bridge down to Connection Bridge and back. Mr. LAVENS was not in very good condition, having lost about three weeks' practice. He wished to withdraw, but the Philadelphians insisted upon it that he should enter for competition, which he did simply at their earnest request. The prizes will be presented to-morrow. The crews from other cities, which were quartered with the Philadelphia clubs, are unanimous in their praise of the manner in which they have been treated by the Philadelphians.

THE TREASURY.

Foreign Negotiations of United States Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—There is some misapprehension as to the action of the Treasury Department in its foreign negotiations of bonds, and the statements which have been made to the effect that the Secretary has decided to discontinue negotiations because of the uncertain condition of the treaty are calculated to give wrong impressions. The fact is, as derived from official sources, that the negotiations with foreign bankers, capitalists and others by our Government have not been ended. What decisions the Secretary of the Treasury may in future make are not at present known. It is plausible that he will be guided by circumstances, but up to the present time it is positively certain that no reasons have been presented to the Department for discontinuing its negotiations with European bankers and business men.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Temperance Convention—A Platform Adopted—Nomination of a Ticket.

ALTOONA, Penn., June 14.—The following are the proceedings of the Temperance State Convention:

[illegible]

Sixth—Invites all citizens to join in an effort to rescue the State from the dominion of intemperance.

The remaining resolutions recognize the duty of protecting American industry, justice to women as voters, and equality of labor with capital, and pledges continued reliance on the blessing of Almighty God.

The following nominations were made: For Governor, S. B. CHASE, of Susquehanna County; Supreme Judge, Joseph Henderson, of Washington County; Auditor-General, BARR SPANGLER, of Lancaster County; Congressmen-at-large, Col. GEO. F. MCFARLAND, A. J. CLARK, and E. BURR BRADFORD.

The Cave in the Little Emma Mine—Polygamy at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 13.—It is reported that the cave in the Little Emma Mine has caused a temporary suspension in the excavation of ore, which, at the time of the disaster, was being taken out in large quantities, and that a shaft is now being sunk 300 feet outside the limits of the area covered by the patent to the mine, and on the ground of the San Francisco Emma Mine.

An examination of the records in the Endowment House discloses the fact that but three plural marriages were solemnized during the three months ending June 1.

THE TEMPEST.

The Effects of the Storm in The City and Vicinity.

Trees Uprooted in the Streets—Buildings Blown Down—Damage to the Shipping—Accidents in Various Parts of Long Island.

The mercury, which marked 74° in the thermometer yesterday, at 8 A. M., reached 88° at noon. Here it rested for a time, while portentous clouds gathered and hung like a pall over the City, began about 1 o'clock to drip rain-drops the size of a silver quarter on the pavements, and the atmosphere became sultry. At 3 P. M. the mercury had fallen to 80°. About this time the wind, which was blowing from the [illegible], increased to a gale, and drove the black clouds swiftly across the horizon. For a brief time [illegible] the rain fell in a drenching shower, and [illegible] through the streets [illegible] the heavy rain forced its way through the [illegible]. Awnings were blown down, signs and shutters were forced from their fastenings, and in many quarters of the City trees were uprooted and scattered in the streets. Quite a number were thus overthrown in the Ninth Ward. At the corner of Fourth and Macdougal streets a large tree was thrown across the tracks of the Bleecker-street and Seventh-avenue Railroads, and entirely blockading the tracks for some hours.

A large tree in front of St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-street and Second-avenue, was blown down, carrying a pole and section of the fire telegraph wires.

An unfortunate pedestrian, MICHAEL COLLINS, of No. 65 Clarkson-street, while passing through Grove-street, was struck by a falling plank and seriously injured.

Gramercy Park was much damaged. Huge trees were torn up by the roots and hurled against the iron railing of the Park. In fact, the wreck of timber in that entire neighborhood was general, and in some instances the cross streets were completely blockaded.

Two large trees in University-place, one of which stood on the corner of Thirteenth-street and the other near Ninth-street, were prostrated, as was also a tree in Union-square, which fell on a passing coach.

Trees were blown down at No. 220 Waverley-place, No. 136 West Fourth-street, No. 18 Bank-street, No. 4 Barrow-street, No. 149 West Eleventh-street, No. 221 Bleecker-street, No. 18 Grove-street, No. 105 Bedford-street and No. 226 West Eleventh-street.

The awning at No. 217 Bleecker-street was blown to shreds, and the tin roof of the house No. 266 Bleecker-street was ripped up and blown into fantastic shapes by the force of the gale.

A large plate-glass window, said to be valued at $200, was blown out of the front of INMAN's bakery, No. [illegible] Hudson-street.

While JAMES LARKIN, of No. 152 East Houston-street, was passing FISHER & BIRD's marble-yard, No. 97 East Houston-street, [illegible] was blown down on him and he was seriously injured.

In the [illegible] sections of the island, between Fifty-eighth-street and Harlem, the [illegible]. In the harbor, vessels scudded under bare poles to a safe anchorage, and tossed uneasily on the rough water until the storm [illegible]. The damage to sailing craft, so far as could be ascertained, was confined to the snapping of the frailer masts, the tearing of sails, and was otherwise of an unimportant character. Terrific claps of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning accompanied the storm.

There was a lull in the storm until about 5 o'clock, when a torrent of rain fell, lasting about fifteen minutes. After this the air became pleasant, and at 6 P. M. the mercury had fallen to 72°.

LONG ISLAND.

The storm burst upon Greenpoint with terrific violence. The water came down in sheets, mixed with hail, which made sad havoc. The list of accidents so far as could be ascertained last night were as follows:

A man, whose name is unknown, was in a small boat off the Greenpoint Ferry slip, when the gale struck the craft and capsized it. As the tide was at flood, the man swam ashore at Pottery Point.

Another man on board the yacht Wanderer, lying off the foot of Kent-avenue, was blown overboard and drowned. The violence of the storm prevented any one going to his rescue.

A new two-story frame house on the corner of Broadway and Lynch-street, Williamsburg, was blown down in the gale. Several workmen were in the building at the time, and GEORGE BURNS, residing at North Sixth-street, was instantly killed; WM. BAYER, of No. 280 Humboldt-street, had a leg broken; JOHN DIPLER, of No. 180 Montrose-street, was seriously injured in the back, and GREGORY GOETZ and ROBT. MCMULLEN were also seriously injured internally. The wounded men were all conveyed to their homes.

The following buildings were also dismantled about the same time: The New-York Dye Works, Messrs. HARWAY & Co., corner of Greene and West streets, had half the roof blown away; one of the falling timbers struck and instantly killed CHRISTOPHER ROSS, of No. 48 Freeman-street, a boy six years of age, who was playing near the works at the time. One stick of timber from the building, six inches by 4 inches and 20 feet in length was carried 350 feet and driven through a shed in the yard of the premises occupied by Mr. FRANK SMITH, who was in the yard at the time, and who narrowly escaped. The damage done to the works is estimated at $5,000. The house No. 194 West-street, owned by JOHN GILLIG, lost its roof, as did also the buildings Nos. 173 and 174 West-street.

About 4½ o'clock the hurricane struck Long Island City; it was so violent that the ferry-boats were unable to get out of the slips. The tug LENOX, with six schooners in tow, was proceeding down the East River, and so violent was the gale, that the fleet was driven with great violence on to the Hunter's Point Docks, and two of the vessels were driven onto one of the ferry slips. It was some hours before they were extricated, and all of the vessels were more or less injured. The lighter Vesta, which was opposite the mouth of Newtown Creek when the gale struck, had her sails torn into shreds and her masts sprung, and was in a sinking condition, when a tug went to her assistance. The schooner A. G. Jewett, 300 tons burden, was moored on the Brooklyn side of Newtown Creek. The violence of the gale broke her from her moorings, and she was driven down with great violence toward the draw-bridge, which was open at the time. The keepers attempted to close the bridge, but before they could do so the vessel struck one end of it, which was driven on to her deck, staving it in, knocking the bridge off the pivot, and making a complete wreck of it. The damage to the bridge will probably not fall short of $20,000. The damage to the schooner is very heavy.

Four men were in a boat opposite the mouth of Newtown Creek when the gale struck, and almost instantly the boat sank from under them. The wind was so strong that it seemed to blow them on the surface of the water, and instead of sinking, they were blown the entire width of the creek to the shore, where they clung to the piles until rescued.

The 5¾ Flushing train was just opposite where the gale reached that place, and before a word of warning could be given, the tall bell-tower by the side of the track was struck by the wind and thrown across the track, crushing through the train, demolishing the locomotive and the forward end of the passenger-car. Fortunately there were few passengers on the train, and [illegible] on that portion of the car [illegible].

AN ACCIDENT AT STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. ISAAC BRITTON, WM. MOORE, MICHAEL VAN KEUREN and THOS. MCGEHEY manned the sloop-yacht Hudson, of Stapleton, and started out for a pleasure sail in the [illegible] caught in the gale, capsized, and there ensued a struggle for their lives. Fortunately they managed to get hold of the bottom of the yacht, to which they clung until rescued by a boat from the shore. The yacht was [illegible] and brought to the Coast Wrecking Company's dock.

Effect of the Storm in Other Localities.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 14.—A terrible storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, occurred at Dunning this afternoon. Mrs. DUNN and Mr. WRIGHT were sitting at a table eating when their house was struck by lightning, the fluid passing down the chimney, striking the table at which they were sitting, and upsetting it and demolishing everything on it, but strange to say no one was injured. The house was badly damaged and also the furniture.

TOWNERS, Putnam County, N. Y., June 14.—The severest storm of rain and wind that has ever visited this section, to the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, passed over this town to-day. Several buildings were damaged. [illegible] slaughter-house and wagon-shed were badly damaged. Many large trees were blown down and blocked the roads. Considerable damage was done to the crops. The storm was of short duration.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 14.—A severe hail-storm passed over Kensington and East Berlin this afternoon. Vegetation of all kinds was [illegible] damaged.

[illegible], Conn., June 14.—A terrible storm of wind, rain and hail passed over Eastern Connecticut, just north of this city, this afternoon, covering a belt [illegible] miles wide, and doing great damage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14.—The hail storm in Blackstone Valley this afternoon did great damage to the villages of Albion and Ashton and vicinity.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Failure of a Desirable Measure—The New-Hampshire Senatorship—Courtesy to the British Band Expected—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Among the bills which passed one House of Congress only there was one which had merit, and which, therefore, failed to become a law, was one [illegible] appointing Gen. B. F. BUTLER and Gen. THOMAS [illegible] managers of the National Asylum for Volunteers. When it was first introduced, Gen. FARNSWORTH, on account of his dislike for BUTLER, objected and caused delay, and on the last day of the session [illegible] had it up, and it was passed under suspension of the rules by more than a two-thirds vote. [illegible]

SENATOR PATTERSON.

Many expressions of regret are heard on all sides here at the defeat of Senator PATTERSON for re-election. He had gained a high place in the Senate, to which body he was an honor as he was to the State he represented, and without disparagement to any of the candidates for his place, there was a general desire that New-Hampshire might send him here for another term.

SENATOR WILSON'S SEAT.

The election of Mr. WILSON as Vice-President is regarded as so certain, and his Senatorial duties thus so sure, that his effects pertaining to that office are already sought to be administered on. Gen. AMES, of Mississippi, has made application to be assigned his seat when he leaves it, and a New-Hampshire officer of the Senate has applied for the seat that Gen. AMES will thus leave for Mr. WADLEIGH, Mr. PATTERSON's prospective successor.

COURTESY TO THE GRENADIER GUARDS' BAND.

The Marine Band, thirty-three in number, HENRY FRIES, leader, left to-night for New-York under orders to report to Col. F. M. HOWE, to aid in receiving the band of the British Grenadiers, to escort that band to Boston, and to remain in attendance on the Jubilee until the 4th of July. The band has made great progress during the few months Mr. FRIES has been its leader, but it was only last week that it received its new set of silver instruments, and its members feel they will meet the national bands of Europe at a disadvantage.

PERSONAL.

JOHN W. FORNEY has gone to Texas with Col. TOM SCOTT.

AN OMISSION.

There is no appropriation which enables the Secretary of War to have the rebel files searched to obtain evidence for the Government in resisting claims pressed before the Southern Claims Commission.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORTS.

The Signal Service weather reports, which were only intended originally for the benefit of commerce, have proved so useful to the agricultural interests of the country also, that Congress has authorized the War Department to extend the working of the system so as to provide specially for those interests by the collection of reports from various points in the interior.

PENSIONS.

Pensioners, on account of the loss of any member or members of the body are, under the act of June 8, 1868, entitled to an increase by the act of Congress passed May 27, 1872. To secure such increase no intervention of an attorney and no formal application will be necessary. The Commissioner of Pensions will at an early day inform the public of the steps requisite to establish the claim.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Third Day's Session of the Convention at Lowell—The Bible in the Schools.

LOWELL, Mass., June 14.—This was the third day's session of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention. The preliminary devotional meetings were well attended, and instead of a general convention, the time, until 11 o'clock, was spent in separate meetings of the different classes of Association's representatives. The official delegates occupied the body of the church, with PETER B. SIMMONS, of Philadelphia, in the chair. A resolution was offered by Rev. T. A. FERNLEY, of Pennsylvania, to the following effect:

That this International Young Men's Christian Association Convention pledges itself to resist to the utmost all attempts that have been made or that may be made to exclude the Word of God from the public schools of this nation, and that where it is now partly excluded we will use special efforts to put the Bible in every Roman Catholic family.

Considerable discussion was excited by the proposition, and among other speakers G. R. STROUT made an argument in opposition to the resolution, maintaining that the country is a free one, where no trammels of sect should be established, or attempts at undue religious pressure sustained. These expressions were greeted with hisses, mingled with faint applause, from every quarter of the house, and great excitement prevailed. The efforts of the presiding officer and the good judgment of some of the delegates quelled the excitement, and an apology was made for the acts of disapproval, and Mr. STROUT concluded his remarks. The resolution was passed.

The regular proceedings of the Convention commenced at 11 o'clock, when the topic—"Lectures and Lecturers"—was treated upon by Rev. Mr. MARTIN, of New-York.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, and, after devotional exercises, the Standing Committee reported a series of resolutions:

First—Indorsing the Association Monthly as the official organ of the Association, and authorizing the Executive Committee to provide for its publication in the cheapest form, and if deemed expedient, to make a weekly issue, &c. The resolution called out a lively debate.

Mr. COWLES, of Detroit, thought in its present form it was read by but few, containing, as it does, mainly reports of societies, and advertisements. It was not read by the masses, and not worth ten cents a ton.

Mr. WINDERSOLL desired a daily paper that would give current news, and interest visitants to reading-rooms.

Mr. FRINK wanted an organ to make a prominent feature of proper literature, for a news-stand selling the current morbid literature of the day was worse than four lager-beer saloons.

Mr. BRAINARD, of the Executive Committee, said if ample aid had been given to its support the publishers would not have been obliged to apply to bankers of New-York, Washington and Philadelphia for advertisements. If a tithe of the money expended in the erection of public edifices and elegant rooms throughout the country had been applied in this direction, a far different sheet could have been circulated.

A member thought that an active daily of 10,000 would be worth more to the Association than a million of the monthly, as now conducted. He wanted a paper that would be sought after by adults, and that children would cry for. Mr. SEARS advocated the Daily Witness, of New-York, to supply the want.

The resolution was finally passed, and a resolution to appoint an Executive Committee for three years, introduced. Considerable difference of opinion arose, as the report embraced all the old members who had served six years, and all from New-York.

Mr. ANDERSON, from Boston, thought other places than New-York entitled to it. Cincinnati had money and brains, and so had other cities. He wanted an infusion of new blood.

Dr. CURRY followed, and wanted new blood, and moved as substitute three, one each from Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston.

Mr. BRAINARD desired the report laid on the table, as he and his associates desired to be relieved from the arduous duties they had in the past been called upon to perform. Not accepted.

Mr. MARTIN, of Brooklyn, said that although [illegible] the City of New-York, the Brooklyn Association are unable to find out anything from the Executive Committee.

Mr. BRAINARD replied that, as far as members are concerned, he had never yet been able to get the man so wanted for President of the Association.

Mr. MILLER made a happy reply. The resolution as reported was passed.

The following are the names of the Committee: Chas. Brainard, W. F. Lee, Jos. Stokes, Jr., Timothy G. Lolloway, Jr., Thos. Cochrane, Jr., and Roswell Miller. Various other resolutions were acted on relating to general business, and to-morrow at 10½ o'clock fixed as the time for subscription to the organ of the Association. All the little unpleasantnesses were amicably adjusted after the adjournment. The showers of to-night will prevent any out-of-doors assembling.

INDIANA.

Mr. Voorhees and the Baltimore Convention—An Important Correction.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 14.—The Terre Haute Journal, to-morrow, will contain an article denying that VOORHEES was defeated as district delegate to the Baltimore Convention. The Journal says he refused to permit the use of his name, but the delegates from the Sixth District unanimously agreed to present him as a delegate from the State at large. This was without Mr. VOORHEES' knowledge or consent, and for the purpose of preventing the action of the district, on the evening before, from being misunderstood or misrepresented.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Death of a Confederate Officer—Gov. Warmoth Declines a Republican Nomination—The Baton Rouge Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 14.—Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS, a distinguished Confederate officer in the late war, died suddenly yesterday. He was a native of Kentucky, and son of GEORGE ADAMS, United States District Judge of Mississippi. Deceased was one of the leading men in the Liberal movement in this State, being Chairman of one of the principal Committees of that party.

Gov. WARMOTH has published a letter declining the Republican nomination for Governor, and severing entirely his connection with the Republican Party. The letter is full of spleen, malice, envy and all uncharitableness against everybody, and President GRANT in particular. The Republicans, in fact all the honest people of this State, rejoice at this good riddance of a dangerous politician. This political [illegible] is now complete.

Delegates to the Convention at Baton Rouge, on the 19th, were chosen yesterday, with a majority favorable to [illegible] for Governor.

Examinations at the Naval Academy—Candidates Who Have Passed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 14.—The following candidates have passed the examination for Cadet Midshipmen: Henry C. Gearing, of Pennsylvania; William S. Chipman, of Indiana; William Bixby Osterhout, of Pennsylvania; Charles F. Pond, of Connecticut; Cyrus Whorton, of New-York; Edgar P. Hecker, of South Carolina; George R. Goodfellow, of Nevada, and Stevenson B. Mallery, of Virginia.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The whaling brig Manilla, of San Francisco, has been lost on the Lower California coast.

The Philadelphia military company visiting Albany, left last night by boat and will reach New-York this morning.

There were, in Connecticut, last year, 13,114 births, 4,569 marriages and 8,116 deaths. Four hundred and nine divorces were granted.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT has given $20,000 to Wilson College, at Chambersburg, Penn., an institution for the education of young women.

Savannah and Charleston papers complain of the ravages of the caterpillars in the rice-fields.

A series of showers passed over Boston yesterday afternoon with unusually vivid lightning and heavy thunder.

A sulphur shower prevailed at Saratoga on Thursday night. It rained very hard, and Friday morning, in many places, the ground was covered with a deposit of yellow sulphur.

OLIVER DYER, Mayor of the City of Saco, Maine, last year, and one of its best-known and most respected citizens, died on Thursday night.

The proportion of divorces to the number of marriages in Connecticut in 1871, was the same as in 1870, it being one to eleven and nine-tenths.

The quantity of strawberries passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad is decreasing, only five-and-twenty cars having passed over that road on Wednesday night.

The glass works of RIPLEY & Co., in Birmingham, Penn., were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The packing-room, with a large amount of new stock, was saved. The loss is $50,000; fully insured.

The June report of the Department of Agriculture will not be ready for publication before early next week. The returns have not been compiled, and, therefore, no intelligence can be procured concerning it.

Notwithstanding the late frost the vintage of California will undoubtedly exceed 6,000,000 gallons of wine, exclusive of brandy. Partial returns of the Assessors indicate that the value of property in the State is over $600,000,000.

NICHOLAS SCHILFORD was arrested in Albany yesterday for pouring a ladle of hot metal on THOMAS SHERRY, with whom he had a quarrel. Both worked in Patton's furnace. It is feared SHERRY's injuries are fatal.

The above-ground works and much of the underground timbering and machinery of the Amador mine, at Sutter Creek, Cal., was again burned on Thursday night, the miners narrowly escaping with their lives.

The body of an unknown, well-dressed man, apparently about sixty years of age, was found floating in the Hudson at Newburg. Nothing was found in the pockets but copies of religious papers.

It is believed by the friends of Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, that he will regain his sight. An operation for cataract has recently been performed very successfully, and thus far all symptoms are hopeful.

The wife of JACOB C. ESSELSTYN, of Claverack, N. Y., a lady very highly esteemed, committed suicide yesterday morning, by drowning herself in a pool near her residence. No cause is ascertained for the act.

The Eastern-bound passenger-train on the Central Pacific Railroad, was thrown off the track near Wadsworth, Cal., on Thursday. WM. RUSCHE, of Switzerland, had his skull broken, and about twenty others were injured, none fatally.

A man on the train leaving Baltimore last night at 11 o'clock was killed near Havre de Grace by jumping from the car-window. From papers in his possession his name appears to be WILLIAM CHILSON or DOUGLAS, and that he has lately come from Charlestown, Va.

The Sunday-school children of Wilmington, Del., had a parade on Wednesday, about 5,000 being in line, the jubilee closing with a grand picnic along the Brandywine. Many business places were closed, and the day was a general holiday.

A fire at Peru, Ind., yesterday afternoon, destroyed the planing and sawing mills of DANIEL WILKINSON, together with $5,500 worth of lumber in an adjoining yard. Four dwellings opposite were damaged. Loss on mill and buildings about $10,000.

The Board of Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, were re-elected on Wednesday. The Board also re-appointed Dr. DANIEL G. DODGE Superintendent and Physician of the Asylum, and CARROLL HYDE, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

The Grinding Rooms of MORRELL's printing-ink manufactory, in Norwood, Mass., was destroyed by fire, yesterday morning, with the contents, including valuable machinery. Loss, $15,000—which is nearly covered by insurance in the Narragansett Insurance Company, of Providence; Peoples', of Worcester; and several New-York companies.

Fourteen men were buried in the ruins of the new furnace building of J. E. MOORHEAD & Co., in West Conshohocken, Penn., Thursday. Six were killed—James Kelly, Nathan Morrissey, John Dunn, William Powers and J. J. Ramsey. The dangerously hurt are THOMAS DEMPSEY, and four others seriously, and three slightly. The fall was caused by the pressure of cinders on one side of the arch.

Verdict Against the Germania Life Insurance Company.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 14.—In the Superior Court of this city yesterday in the action against the Germania Life Insurance Company to recover $3,000, the amount of a policy issued by the Company on the life of LEWIS FALLMAN, who committed suicide in 1871, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount, Judge DOBBIN having ruled that the Company was liable if the jury found from the evidence that the deceased, FALLMAN, had killed himself in a fit of insanity, which overpowered his [illegible].

Illicit Distillery Cases in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The testimony in the [illegible] distillery case, involving claims on the part of the Government for [illegible] closed to-day, after ten days of unusual [illegible] contest. Judge MATTHEWS to-day, in behalf of the Government, withdrew the charges against two of the defendants, J. W. GAFF and [illegible]. It was shown in the testimony that Mr. GAFF, since the first internal revenue law went into operation, had paid to the Government [illegible] taxes.

Silver from Lake Superior.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—A large quantity of surface quartz containing silver, arrived yesterday by lake from the north shore of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, and is on exhibition at DANIELS & ALLEN's store. The ore was brought by the agent of a number of Buffalo capitalists who are interested in mines. They purpose having it assayed. Specimens were shipped to-day to the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

The Imperial Band.

The reception of the German Military Music Corps of the Berlin Garde Grenadier Regiment, the Cornet Quartet, and Herr [illegible], who are expected in the steamer Rhein, will take place at Busch's Hotel, corner Hudson and Third streets, in Hoboken, at 4 o'clock this morning, if she comes. Some fifteen German vocal and musical organizations are to participate, including the Liederkranz Society, the Hoboken Quartet Club, and others.

WASHINGTON TREATY.

Strenuous Efforts to Force Debate in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone Promises to Produce the Papers at Once.

Arrival of the Arbitrators and Counsel at Geneva.

Probability of Postponement or a Secret Session.

Action of the German Emperor on the San Juan Case.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Questions Asked and to be Asked on the Effect of Postponement.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. GREGORY gave notice that he should question the Government as to the effect the postponement of arbitration will have on the settlement of the San Juan boundary and the Fishery questions, and on the Canadian loan.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied to an interrogatory from Mr. HORSMAN, that the papers concerning recent negotiations with the United States would include everything except Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE's declaration as to the responsibility of the British Commissioners.

Mr. HORSMAN wanted to know whether the records of the Joint High Commissioners would contain any minutes with regard to the indirect claims, or show whether the question of these claims was raised at all; also, whether they would prove that the withdrawal of the said claims only rested on an understanding between the Commission.

Mr. GLADSTONE required notice of the question before giving it a full answer; but he would state that no communication had passed between the Commissioners and Her Majesty's Government showing that the exclusion of the indirect claims rested on an understanding.

Mr. CORRANCE asked if Her Majesty's Government intended to proceed with arbitration on matters which had no relation with the Alabama claims, the Fenian raids, the fisheries, or Canadian matters.

For the purpose of obtaining the floor, Mr. CORRANCE made a motion to adjourn. He criticised the Government, charging it with neglecting the Canadas, and exacting their assent to the Treaty of Washington under duress.

Mr. GLADSTONE protested against the assertion. He claimed that he had been misunderstood. He had not said that the postponement of the Board of Arbitration would not affect the treaty; but the defeat of one of its provisions might, as when one of the wheels of a carriage failed all failed.

In reply to Viscount BURY's inquiry of last night, Mr. GLADSTONE promised that all the papers would be laid before the House to-night.

THE TRIBUNAL.

The Arbitrators at Geneva—Courtesies Between the Members and the Counsel.

LONDON, June 14.—Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, Mr. PALMER and Lord TENTERDEN, Messrs. CUSHING, EVARTS, WAITE and BEAMAN and Baron ITAJUBA left Paris last night in the same train. At Macon they picked up J. BANCROFT DAVIS, who left Paris on Thursday morning. At the various stations coming down the English and American Commissioners on alighting from their carriages entered into conversation, and the members of their suites were introduced. The whole party arrived at Geneva at 11 o'clock, the Britishers going to the Hotel des Bergues, and the Americans to the Grand Hotel. Several members of the family of Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS are here. The family of Mr. EVARTS will come shortly. Count SCLOPIS is at the Hotel de la Paix. Mr. ADAMS, who has been here some weeks, lives at the Boissiere. Baron ITAJUBA resides also in the country. Both have residences close to Geneva. M. STAEMPFLI has not yet arrived. He is expected on this evening's express-train. After breakfast Messrs. CUSHING, EVARTS, BANCROFT DAVIS and WAITE paid formal visits, first to Count SCLOPIS, President of the tribunal, then to the English Commissioners, who were absent, subsequently to Baron ITAJUBA and Mr. ADAMS. The arbitrators meet Saturday at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Hotel de Ville. It has been intimated that the result will be unsatisfactory to well-wishers of the treaty. The Queen's messenger has just arrived with dispatches.

Probable Action of the Board—Postponement or a Secret Session.

GENEVA, June 14.—Nearly all the gentlemen connected with the Board of Arbitration, under the Treaty of Washington, have arrived here. It is believed that the Board will adjourn immediately after meeting; but if an agreement to adjourn cannot be reached, and the meeting is prolonged, the sessions will undoubtedly be secret.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

Action of the Emperor of Germany—A Report to be Made by the Crown Jurist.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Emperor WILLIAM has instructed the Crown Jurist to prepare a report on the cases of the American and British Governments on the San Juan boundary question. It is expected that His Majesty will soon deliver his decision.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer has moved eastward over and beyond New-England, accompanied by fresh to brisk southerly winds, veering to westerly, cloudy weather and rain; cloudy weather is now prevailing from Georgia to New-England and Louisiana, with light to fresh winds; clear and partially cloudy weather from Tennessee north-eastward to the northern portion of the Middle States, the upper lakes and north-west with light to fresh northerly to westerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather prevail on Saturday from Tennessee to the upper lakes, and over the New-England and Middle States, with light to fresh northerly to westerly winds, clearing weather, with northerly to westerly winds over the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States; falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness for the north-west.

Affray Last Night.

Last night LOUIS GLUCK, of Forty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, quarreled with AUGUST SCHMER, of Williamsburg, in a lager-beer saloon at No. [illegible] Stanton-street, and GLUCK stabbed SCHMER in the left hand and [illegible] inflicting serious wounds. [illegible] GLUCK was arrested, and SCHMER was conveyed home.

JOHN [illegible], a sailor, was taken to the [illegible] Hospital [illegible] from a severe gun-shot wound in the leg, which he stated had been done by the Captain of the ship to which he belonged, but he was unable to tell the name of the vessel.

MARTIN KANE, aged thirteen, of No. 152 Madison-street, and MICHAEL CALLAHAN, aged twelve, of No. 1 Birmingham-street, quarreled last night, and KANE stabbed CALLAHAN in the back with a penknife, causing a severe wound. The young ruffian was arrested.

Personal.

Senator Henry Wilson and Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Ex-Senator J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska, and Gen. Barry, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House. Col. [illegible], of England, is at the Brevoort House. Capt. Mayne, of the British Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel. A. F. Ramsdell, President of the New-London Railroad, is at the Glenham Hotel. Gen. H. L. [illegible], of the United States Army, is at the St. Germain Hotel. Col. John Edwards, of Maine, is at the Coleman House. Baron d'Offenberg, the Russian Minister, is at the Westminster Hotel. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, and Judge Shipman, of Connecticut, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. Yarona, of Mexico, is at the St. George Hotel. Gen. O. P. Snyder, of Arkansas; Senator James Wood, of Geneseo, and Hon. Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

OUR STREETS.

Present Condition of the Down-Town Wards.

Dirt Everywhere—Bad Pavements and Dilapidated Culverts—Danger of Disease in the Streets.

The recent transfer of the street-cleaning business to the supervision of the Police might reasonably be supposed to work well according to the proverb that new brooms sweep clean. There is certainly an improvement, especially in those Wards which are inhabited by business men. In some of the lower Wards, however, there is an amount of filth which is prejudicial to the public health, and must tend to intensify all maladies in its immediate neighborhood. The First Ward, especially, is in just that condition which invites the cholera fiend. The stench that pervades all the lower streets is something so overpowering that those who are not used to it feel faint and giddy in traversing the filthiest locality. It is true that the habits of the people who live there are not by any means what they should be, but the prime reason will be found in the faulty paving and guttering of the streets. Church-street, below Fulton, and that south Fifth-avenue, in the Eighth Ward, both important thoroughfares, have been left unpaved. The consequence is that they cannot be properly cleaned. In almost every locality which has been reported as filthy this appears to be either at the bottom of the trouble or connected with it. The selfishness that gives good pavements to the wealthy and lets the poor do as they best can with their streets is very short-sighted. Out of these streets come the malarious mists that slay by tens of thousands, and the poisonous vapors that make mild diseases malignant and take from very young children the power of struggling successfully through infantile complaints. We present below a survey of the down-town streets as observed by our reporters yesterday:

FIRST WARD.

This Ward is very extensive. It stretches from Liberty-street, west of Broadway, to Maiden-lane, east of Broadway, across the island, and contains all the streets included in that space. As a general statement, it may be said that the western part of this Ward is in the worst possible condition. There are parts of it where it is torture for a man with a keen sense of smell to walk, and yet human beings have to live here. The most filthy place is Church-street, or rather that part of it which is between the corner of Trinity Church-yard and Morris-street. The street has neither pavement nor guttering, and the great teams of Adams Express Company have worked up the garbage and the soil into a black morass of the most pestilential character. There are great heaps of decaying matter strung along the sides, contributed by the tenement-houses which have share of the filth, with the great companies whose Broadway stores have their rear buildings here. There is a smell here of the most excruciating intensity. The streets leading out of it are nearly as bad. Edgar-street has four great heaps of decaying matter which should have been removed a week ago, but which apparently have been forgotten. It is just to state that the street is too narrow for any wagon to pass down it. The gutter is in bad condition, and there is stagnant water on the north side. Rector-street, tolerably clean in other places, is in a filthy condition where it joins West-street. Morris-street has three blocks, from Broadway to Church, from Church to Washington and from Washington to West. The first is bearable, the second and third intolerably stinking and pestilential. The pavement is in ruins, the guttering in holes. There are heaps of rubbish and decaying matter in every direction, and in every hole there is a pool of stagnant water. Greenwich-street is swept daily, but the garbage is not removed daily, and the heaps both offend the eye and poison the air. Washington-street is as bad as Church. It is a great place for itinerant fish-venders, who go from door to door and leave the entrails reeking in the sun. The place is lively with huge flies, and there is a general stench which makes the visitor feel, when he gets into Broadway, as if he had escaped out of bedlam into paradise. On the eastern side of the island the First Ward is almost blameless, with the exception of a very disgusting garbage-box in Marketfield-street, which belongs to a tenement-house in Whitehall-street, and some stagnant water on the sidewalks, produced by the dripping of a rain-pipe, which has no gutter; there is little to find fault with.

SECOND WARD.

The whole of this Ward, with few exceptions, was clean, except the litter arising from constant traffic and business. This dirt was generally loose, and not at all offensive, except in the neighborhood of Fulton Market and the fruit dock at Burling-slip. Near the market could be seen barrels of decayed potatoes, garbage, &c., waiting for removal; but, even while waiting, the flies gathered about the refuse like bees about a hive. The offensive odor from the fish market was very great, although many of the marketmen use carbolic disinfecting powder to remove the effluvia, and destroy the decaying matter. One principal fault, however, appears to be that the market itself is not kept clean, the gutters being choked, and the floors very seldom scraped as they should be; consequently the decaying matter, trodden into the boards, becomes offensive, because the brooms cannot remove it. The stall-keepers are not all as careful as they might be, and thus add to the filth which gradually collects around a market. The fruit dock yesterday presented a feature of rotten and damaged fruit, which, being useless for market purposes, were thrown around for youthful hands to gather up, and thus engender disease by their eating gratuitously that which cannot be sold. Much, however, was left behind for the sun's rays to act upon, and the odor arising from the rotting fruit is borne over the City by the easterly winds, which also drive the flies, with those gathered poisons, into the houses of the vicinity.

THIRD WARD.

This is a little Ward. It runs from Duane and Reade streets to Liberty, and contains all the streets from Broadway to the river. The worst place here is Park-place, the last three blocks of which present a chaos of sundry disagreeable ingredients. They are building on the third block from the river, and also on the first; but the street is unpaved, and the second block has choice collections of rotten oranges, lemons, &c., scattered with a free hand over it. Washington Market is well looked after, but the guttering is in places very broken, and there are depressions where water collects. It cannot become stagnant, however, because they are always turning on the hydrant and driving off that which has collected. West-street is here, upon the whole, satisfactory, and there can be no doubt that a vigilant eye looks after the cleaners here. The majority of the streets, or rather the lower streets, are not swept until 2 in the afternoon. Some change should be made in this. It is true they cannot be swept in the morning on account of the market people, but 2 in the afternoon is rather too late.

FOURTH WARD.

Cherry-street has always been noted for its filth, and although there has been, lately, great improvement, it is yet far from clean. In fact, the inhabitants seem to revel in dirt, and visit pedestrians to enjoy a little of what pleases them. Consequently the roadways were yesterday ornamented with heaps of egg-shells, garbage, fish-heads and sundry remnants of animal food, &c., all of which festered in the sun's rays. In the various slips it was evident the sweepers had been to work, for the dirt heaps were apparent at intervals, waiting removal. Roosevelt-street was, speaking in general terms, clean, the ash-boxes being emptied and the dirt removed, but the imperfect gutters gathered filth and impure water to a very great extent, the only remedy for which seems to be a copious stream from a hydrant. James-street was also a specimen of the filthy habits of the residents, who never hesitate to empty their refuse into the street, providing an officer is not looking. Water-street was also very dirty in many places, the filth, however, appearing to be only of one morning's gathering, as the centre of the roadway was comparatively clean. Wherever throughout the Ward the filth had been collected, the surroundings manifested [illegible]

[illegible] that it was the result of willful carelessness.

FIFTH WARD.

This Ward contains all the streets from Canal to Duane streets, between Broadway and the river. With the exception of those in the neighborhood of Broadway, and the great thoroughfare, East Broadway, most of these streets are swept and cleaned in the afternoon. They are not regularly cared for, but there is a great improvement. On West-street the sidewalk is generally occupied by wagons, and the gutters are covered with wooden boards. Where this is the case, the gutters are invariably dammed, and filled either with stagnant water or putrid mud. There are many feed-stores here also, and the hay chokes up the gutters so that when it rains the street must inevitably be flooded, as there is quite a slope here to the docks on the other side. Desbrosses-street, the inhabitants declare, has not been cleaned for a week, and the garbage on the pavement, and the stagnant water in the gutters, seem to bear this out. The culverts seem stupidly arranged. They are on the high side, while the low sides are stinking with black mud and green water. At the crossing of Greenwich-street there are four great stones out, and in the place of them a filthy black mud. The gutters also are choked with decaying vegetables, which increase in quantity as one nears Washington Market. It must be remembered that the fruit and vegetable wagons from the country stand in this neighborhood in the morning, and there is invariably a great amount of vegetable garbage. This certainly should be removed before the sun breeds pestilence out of it, but it is not. These streets are swept in the afternoon, and very irregularly. Staple-street has certainly been neglected for some time, and there is a dead dog in Thomas-street, between Hudson and East Broadway, which could furnish rations for half the poorer fishers of the community.

SIXTH WARD.

This Ward is bounded by Canal-street on the north, by Chatham-street on the east, by Broadway on the west, and at the south it terminates with the Post-office building in course of erection. Centre-street traverses it exactly in the centre. The streets west of Centre-street, debouching on Broadway, are all fairly cleaned and swept. Those east of Centre-street are many of them in a horrible condition. That part of Pearl which stretches from Centre to Chatham-street is not well paved, and the guttering is defective. There is considerable garbage lying around loose and some stagnant water. Park-street is filthy. There are great holes in the middle of the street, filled with black oozy mud, that stinks like a pest-house, and with stagnant water turning green. The inhabitants throw their ashes and garbage promiscuously in the road, so that it would be difficult to collect it if the scavenger came round often. The inhabitants say that he does not, and that the street has not been touched since last week. Just above the Five Points House of Refuge, Park-street joins with Worth and Baxter, and here there are great pools of stagnant water. Beyond this, in the direction of the Bowery, Park-street is a trifle better, but not much. Baxter-street is being repaired in a way that is eminently unsatisfactory. The street and gutters are full of rich cholera mud, and the cobble-stones are dumped down on top of this. At the crossings the flat stones have been removed, or broken, and there are quagmires of stagnant filth. A man was raking at one of these cholera places with a big hoe, and the stench rose enough to give spotted fever to the whole street. Mulberry-street is pretty much in the same condition. The gutters are in bad condition, and the pavement is in worse, and the water stagnates there until it is positively green. A scavenger had a cart filled with garbage, but there was much more to remove. Bayard-street is evidently looked after occasionally in the upper part, but where it runs into Baxter-street it is very filthy. At the corners there are numerous fish-stands where the venders scrape their porgies, &c., and gut them, throwing the entrails and scales into the gutter. This would not matter if the gutter could be flushed, but it is badly constructed, and these fragments remain and rot. It is not the principles of the guttering that is bad or the cobble-stones, which were originally placed properly, but there is no underneath packing, and parts sink in, leaving a depression which prevents drainage. Mott-street, which elsewhere is clean, though very seldom swept, has a bad stagnant pool where it joins Chatham-square.

SEVENTH WARD.

Notwithstanding the disreputable condition of the roadways in this Ward, the streets generally were very clean yesterday, except in a few instances. The lower end of the Ward, in the vicinity of East, Cherry, Madison, Water and Monroe streets, were far from clean, a quantity of garbage and ashes having been thrown into the streets by those who were too lazy to carry their refuse down to the ash-cart. It was evident from the piles of swept-up dirt, ready for removal, that this muck had been thrown out after the sweepers had gone over the ground. This seemed to be a characteristic of the whole of Cherry-street, more especially in the neighborhood of Rutgers and Hamilton streets. Here there were bad holes filled with stagnant water, and it had become necessary yesterday to throw lime along the gutters in this vicinity, to counteract the offensive odors. Water-street, from Rutgers to Catharine Market, was littered with ashes and garbage, although the ash-boxes were almost all empty. Hamilton-street was also in the same condition, and a very offensive smell came from Catharine Market. This doubtless arose from the condition of the market itself, which does not appear to be kept in as good order as it might be. It is supposed that men are specially employed to keep the market clean, but they appear to trust more to the sanitary inspection made by the rats than to the help to be gained through the use of brooms and scrapers. In Henry-street, near Pike, a very bad hole in the roadway forms a good basin for collecting impure water, which has no escape.

EIGHTH WARD.

This Ward contains all the streets from Houston to Canal, between Broadway and the North River. There is a great and visible improvement in the streets that run parallel with Broadway, especially those that are swept in the morning. Wooster-street, however, on its last block, has the *débris* of a fire that took place a considerable time ago. These fragments dam up the gutter; in consequence there is some stagnant water, though not much. South Fifth-avenue is in a most lamentable condition, especially near Canal-street. It is neither paved nor guttered, and along the sidewalks and in the centre of the street are pools of stagnant water, which emit a most offensive smell. Thompson-street is much cleaner than heretofore, but the gutters are in a bad condition, and they are not properly cleaned, but Varick-street is in much better condition. The Clinton Market is clean enough on the east side, though the gutters are defective, but on Canal-street, near West, there are offensive pools of water, and a mass of something in the gutter, which was originally lime or plaster, but is now a conglomerate of rubbish and oyster-shells, with a top-dressing of fish-guts and scales. Large flies in thousands hover over the pile. On the West-street side of the market the paving and guttering are in an infamous condition. There are great holes in the street, filled with stagnant water. There is one especially, at the Spring-street corner, which takes up a good share of the gutter, and being close to an oyster-booth, receives refuse of every kind. Three rotten fish-heads were distinctly visible. North of the market West-street was in a good condition. This Ward is not swept altogether in the morning, some of the streets being cleaned at 2 in the afternoon. The men were at work at 2 o'clock, and seemed to do their work faithfully.

TENTH WARD.

As a general thing, the Tenth Ward was yesterday moderately clean and the roadways well swept, but there are portions of the Ward that seem to defy the efforts of the cleaners. At the upper end of Chrystie and Forsyth streets, the bad condition of the pavements and gutters form receptacles for water and filth, and to keep them clean would require almost constant attention. A slight rain-storm forms a puddle, the only escape for which seems to be the evaporation caused by the sun, the sediment meanwhile becoming putrid. The same result can be found in the vicinity of Hester-street, from the Bowery to Division-street. The lower end of Ludlow-street, from Hester to Division-street, was yesterday full of filth, although, from its appearance, of but one day's collection. The heat, however, gathered around the garbage and animal remains a large quantity of flies, which were very offensive to pedestrians, and must have been more so to the occupants of houses. The same remarks would apply to the lower end of Essex-street. The extensive building operations going on in this Ward may, to some extent, prevent [illegible], but more of the filth arises from the constant practice of the occupants of tenements throwing refuse into the streets. The other streets generally appeared to have been well cleaned throughout the whole Ward.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Thirteenth Ward yesterday morning presented anything but an inviting appearance along East-street, the centre of the roadway between Grand and Broome being heaped up with oyster-shells, placed there by a neighboring oyster-dealer, as he said, to fill up the hole in the roadway. Ashes were also strewn in the centre of the street in many places, but more especially in the vicinity of Delancey-street. One bad feature of this Ward is the state of the gutters, especially at the corner of the streets. The street-cleaners were yesterday engaged in scraping the black and slimy filth from these places, and the odor was anything but agreeable. The raising of the centre of the streets has rendered many of the gutters useless, so far as carrying off the water is concerned, and a collection of slimy, green and stagnant, muddy, puddling is the result. This was especially the case yesterday along Tompkins, Mangin, Goerck and Lewis streets, where the natural filth caused by traffic is made worse by the criminal carelessness of the occupants of the houses. In Delancey-street, from Pitt to Ridge, the roadway is greatly out of repair, and the holes were filled with garbage, which emitted a bad effluvia under the action of the sun's rays. At the corner of Ridge and Clinton streets and Delancey the gutters collect and retain the water, which becomes putrid in spite of the efforts of the house-occupiers to keep the water-course clear. In some few cases a running stream is kept up by the waste water from drinking saloons, &c., being conveyed in pipes from the sink to the gutter; but this stream was yesterday too small to do more than keep the surface moving, and had no effect on the sediment.

RANDALL'S ISLAND HOMICIDE.

Address of Judge Bedford to the Jury—The Prisoner Convicted of Manslaughter—The Sentence.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Bedford resumed the case of Justin Dunn, who is charged with the killing of Samuel Calkey, one of the keepers of the House of Refuge. Mr. W. F. Howe summed up the case on the part of the prisoner, and Assistant District-Attorney [illegible] replied in behalf of the people. He defended the character of Mr. Jones, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, against the charges of cruelty alleged against him, and stigmatized the line of defense as an effort on the part of one religious denomination to deprive the Protestant community of the management of the institution. Judge Bedford charged the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury—The prisoner at the bar has been indicted for the crime of manslaughter. This offense consists of four degrees, but considering the testimony in this case I charge you, as a matter of law, that the first and second degrees must be laid aside, and should you find a verdict against the prisoner, it can only be in the third or fourth degree. The statutory definition of the third degree is the killing of another in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death by a dangerous weapon.

After referring to the [illegible] the crime, his Honor said:

Judges have been but too often reprehended for excluding testimony and allowing new trials [illegible]. For my mind has been to err (if error it be) on the side of latitude, and this consideration induced me to rule so that all the testimony offered on both sides was permitted, and now that it is all in, I shall observe that it was competent for the purpose of showing the system of life surrounding the prisoner, and from which surrounding provocation could be engendered, so that the jury might see whether or not the system had, at all events, generated provocation in the mind of the prisoner, and to what extent. Although the testimony was competent, yet some of it was not very relevant. Upon this head the District-Attorney has spoken fully. But remember the Judge decides whether the testimony is competent, and the jury give to it its proper weight. If the school was well conducted, then certainly the school had nothing to fear from the testimony, while on the other hand, if the school was improperly conducted, then the testimony bears on the effect produced toward provocation in the mind of the inmate and prisoner. The deceased was an exponent of the system, whatever it was. A great deal has been said pro and con in the summing up about this system, and it is unmistakably of great public importance.

The reformatory school in question is under private influence and government; local authorities have nothing to do with it. The same presumptions which attach to the acts of public officers do not attach to those of private governors. Yet the motive to be oppressive is to be looked at. Certainly the managers have no motive of gain or a sordid character. They no doubt serve freely and conscientiously. But their agents are all paid, and are subject to all the law relating to master and servant. A servant, while being unduly corrected by a master, is sometimes justified in defense. It is of great importance to the public that institutions of this character should be humanely conducted. What effect, under the heat, the memory of illegal and harsh punishment may have produced in the mind of the inmate and servant, (who is the prisoner,) in inducing provocation to attack or defend himself against the official and master, is in every sense of the word a most proper subject for you to consider under this evidence. Because a prisoner in a correctional institution is a bad person, is no excuse for severe attacks upon him by those in authority. The law of self-defense certainly exists as a fact for a person whenever the authority is exceeded, just as much as it does for a private citizen not a criminal nor under restraint. The law relative to the testimony in this case is very brief, and I charge you that if the defendant at the time of the blow which he gave was violating prison rules (whether they were good rules or impolitic ones is no matter of inquiry) and deceased was properly using authority over the prisoner, then there was no excuse for the fatal blow, and the prisoner is to be convicted of either third or fourth degree of manslaughter, according as, in your judgment, the facts fall within the legal definition of those degrees which I have read to you.

While, on the other hand, if the deceased exceeded his authority as master and corrector, if he was using undue violence to the prisoner, and the latter struck the fatal blow, believing his life to be in danger, or himself to be in imminent bodily harm, then the prisoner was to be excused and is to be acquitted. Unless, however, at this fatal moment the circumstances were, in your judgment, sufficient to justify this belief, you may lay them aside. But you may take into consideration as an element of this belief the knowledge by the accused of any system of undue severity which was usual for the deceased to pursue, and which he was likely to pursue.

And now, in conclusion, gentlemen, I tell you, if, on the one hand, the killing was unlawful, a conviction will set an example to prisoners. While on the other hand, if the killing was excusable, acquittal will set a very wholesome example to wardens, jailers and keepers, to be in future humane, and to protect the rights of even the unfortunate, the vicious, the depraved or hardened criminal.

The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, the lowest penalty for such an offense.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man Said to Have Beaten His Wife to Death in the Twentieth Ward.

Mary Donogan, an Irish woman, fifty years of age, residing at No. 512 West Thirty-third-street, is said to have been beaten to death by her husband, Wm. Donogan, on Tuesday night. Whatever of the facts in the case tend to criminate Donogan are those divulged by the other residents in the house, which is a large tenement one. It appears that on Tuesday evening Mrs. Donogan came home and found her husband lying on the bed, apparently intoxicated. Some of the residents heard her say, "Well, ain't you a pretty man, to be lying there drunk when I come home?" In a few minutes after Mrs. Donogan left the house with a small can in her hand to procure milk, and returned in a short time. Donogan left the house, and was absent quite a time. During his absence Mrs. Donogan's sons, two boys named Richard and John, came in, and found their mother lying on the bed, insensible. Their father came home an hour after. Mrs. Donogan was not removed from her residence, but remained there in an insensible condition until Wednesday morning, when she died, never having regained consciousness. Mr. Kellock, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, was notified to remove the body, which was done, and Coroner Herrman was notified. Dr. John Beach made a post-mortem examination yesterday, and found that Mrs. Donogan had received a severe contusion on the back of the head, and that her death resulted from effusion of blood to the substance of the brain. This, it is contended, points conclusively toward violence, for if Mrs. Donogan had been lying on the bed she could not have received the contusion on the back of the head, and were she to have accidentally received the contusion, and consequently experienced the hemorrhage in the substance of the brain while standing on the floor of the room, she would have fallen there insensible on the moment, and could not of her own accord have reached the bed on which she was found lying by her children. Donogan has not yet been arrested, but it is understood will be, for the authorities believe that he struck his wife, and finding her insensible, carried her to the bed, on which she was found.

Base-Ball Notes.

Today the Mutuals meet the Forest Citys at Cleveland, the game being the second of the championship series. At Philadelphia the Atlantics of Brooklyn play the Athletics.

The Forest Citys of Cleveland have again undergone reconstruction, Wolters having been sent to right field, Hastings to left, Simmons to first base, and Carlton to short-stop.

One of the first amateur contests of the season will take place on the Capitoline, Brooklyn, this afternoon, between the Stars and Knickerbockers.

Up to the present date, June 14, the six regular clubs have played 26 games with each other. The Bostons have won 9 and lost 1; the Athletics won 5, lost 3; Mutuals won 5, lost 5; Baltimores won 5, lost 7; Haymakers won 1, lost 7; Forest Citys won 1, lost 3. In all, the six clubs mentioned must play 75 championship games, of which 26 having already taken place, 49 remain for the rest of the season.

The Proceedings in Assessments.

In the case of Bashford, already reported in the Times, and which was to vacate an assessment for irregularity, the Supreme Court, General Term, holds that the law only requires one publication, at least two days before the passage of the ordinance; that the publication of the recommendation of the passage of the resolution by the Croton Board, satisfied the requirements of the act.

The Suit Against Gen. Butler.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, Judge Shipman resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Henry A. Tilden against Gen. Benjamin F. Butler for the alleged fraudulent seizure of the steam-ship *Nassau* while military Governor of New-Orleans. George Hunnewell's bill of sale to Gen. Butler of the *Nassau* was read. Hunnewell owned the vessel when the seizure took place, and he states that this sale was made under duress and without passage of a title. He subsequently assigned his claim to Mr. Tilden.

Gen. Butler maintained that Warren A. Bull and not Hunnewell was the owner, and therefore the assignment to the present claim[illegible]

[illegible] this was also contended that the papers showed such fraud and collusion as to impeach the title, there was no title now for the defendant to set up as defective title as a bar to the present proceedings. It was also contended that the papers showed no signature by the Consul or Notary, and that the papers were not properly certified so as to make them admissible in a Court of justice. The Court regarded the papers adduced to prove Hunnewell's title defective, and excluded them. The register of the *Nassau* was read, and the Court adjourned to Monday next.

THE CASE OF ANDRE.

Coroner's Investigation of the Shooting—Verdict Against the Prisoner—Autopsy.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest at the First-avenue Police Station in the case of Mrs. Leonie Fierre Andre, who was killed by her husband on Thursday, at the corner of Fifteenth-street and First-avenue. Andre was present. The first witness called was James W. Kelly, of No. 20 Chrystie-street, who said that he heard a woman screaming on the opposite side of Fifteenth-street, and saw a woman running up toward First-avenue, followed by the prisoner, who attempted to catch her; she jumped into the street, and the prisoner caught her by the neck and fired a pistol into her neck; she fell as dead to the sidewalk; when taken prisoner did not attempt to escape; witness assisted in keeping the mob from laying violent hands on him.

Emma Vagner, of No. 416 East Fifteenth-street, testified that she had known the Andres since January last; deceased came to her house on Thursday; her two children were there on a visit; deceased lived in East Twenty-first-street; the prisoner came at twenty minutes past eleven A. M. and asked her to go upstairs; she said she would not; he requested her a second time, and she again refused; he turned to a friend of his, who accompanied him, and said, "Let us go to dinner"; witness and all of the deceased, "I'll dress myself before they come back," while going toward the back room for that purpose, heard a scream, and, looking back, saw a pistol in the prisoner's hand; screamed, and ran into the street; deceased did so too, and was followed by the prisoner, who shot her; did not see the shooting; prisoner was very cool when he entered the house; he only requested the victim to sign the paper; all the conversation did not last five minutes.

John Tucker, of No. 115 Avenue B, described the manner in which Andre had shot his wife, as already testified to by the witness Kelly, and added that the prisoner said to him that he had done it.

Several other witnesses corroborated the testimony of Mr. Kelly, and the case being submitted to the jury, they rendered a verdict against Andre. The latter was then formally examined, and stated that he was forty years of age, a native of France, resided in Jersey City, and was a charcoal-burner by occupation. In relation to the killing of his wife he said, "Through advice of counsel I prefer at present to make no statement, but will show a good defense on my part." He was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The post-mortem examination, which was made by Dr. John Beach, showed that the pistol was loaded with two bullets, one of which penetrated the mastoid process and passed through the cerebellum, and was found embedded between the hemispheres of the brain and the cerebellum. The other bullet was found in the canal, and there was behind it a quantity of wadding. The autopsy also revealed the fact that the woman was enceinte.

The New-York State Council of Political Reform.

In addition to the work of our City Reform Councils, the State Council, better known as the New-York State Council of Political Reform, is actively engaged in important duty in the interior. Even at this early day, the State Council is beginning its campaign for the election of Reform Assemblymen next Fall, and for that purpose is organizing a circle of gentlemen pledged to Reform in each of the towns of over thirty counties that were represented at last Winter by correspondents in the Lower House. These organizations will awaken a reform sentiment that will bring about the nomination of honest candidates for the next Assembly. The Council, like its auxiliaries in this City, is entirely non-partisan as regards national politics. Its aims simply and exclusively to obtain purity in the government at Albany. Its success heretofore in keeping aloof from national politics, and in confining its action to the reform of the State Legislature, is most gratifying. Such a rule of action saves the Reformers from dissipating their strength in troublesome divisions upon national questions incident to a Presidential campaign. The great object of the State organization is warfare upon corruption at Albany.

The Council exerted a strong influence on the Legislature of 1872. But its work was impeded by the large number of "Ring" members who found seats even in the "Reform Legislature." What is wrong in the Senate in this respect must be endured another year; but the character of the next Assembly can be greatly improved by putting honest men in place of the so-called "commercial" members. There is no reason why the Reform movement, so efficient in this City last Fall, should not extend throughout the State this year, and work as great changes in the personnel of the rural members of the Assembly of 1873 as was experienced in the City delegation of 1872. We earnestly commend the work of "The New-York State Council of Political Reform" to the friends of honest legislation. The Chairman of the Executive Committee is Mr. Maurice E. Viele, of Albany; the Recording Secretary, Mr. William A. McKinney, of Binghamton. Mr. Theodore Bourne, of No. 62 West Broadway, is authorized to receive subscriptions of money in this City for the work.

Desperate Affray in the Seventh Ward.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Van Dyke's dining-saloon, Nos. 11 and 13 Catharine-street, was the scene of a very sanguinary conflict. Wm. Maitland, the keeper of a sailors' boarding-house at No. 29 Cherry-street, and John H. Miller, residing in Monroe-street, met in the saloon and quarreled. A fight ensued, and Miller drew a large-bladed pocket-knife and lunged at Maitland's head. The latter threw up his left arm to ward off the blow, and received above the elbow a terrible and very dangerous wound. The blood flowed copiously, and Maitland sank fainting to the floor. Dennis Brady, a friend of the wounded man, who keeps a liquor-store at No. 63 Monroe-street, sprang upon Miller, and struck him several times on the head with a billet of wood, knocking him down. While prostrate on the floor, Brady kicked and stamped upon him, injuring him very severely. The noise of the scuffle attracted several Police officers to the spot. Maitland was taken to the Oak-street Police Station, and thence to the Park Hospital, where he still remains in a very critical condition. Miller was taken to the Madison-street Police Station, where it was found that he had received several severe scalp-wounds, and was also severely injured internally. An ambulance was summoned by telegraph, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Brady was arrested and was locked up at the Madison-street Police Station to await the result of the injuries to Miller.

Conference of Congregational Churches at New-York and Vicinity.

A conference of Congregational Churches of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity will be held at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday next, 20th instant. Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs will preside. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Edward Beecher, Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the New-York Tabernacle, and several other distinguished divines, are expected to participate in the exercises. The subject of discussion on the occasion will be: "The Sabbath, as related to the best interests of man."

The Alaska Club Indorse the Nomination of Grant and Wilson.

The Alaska Club have unanimously passed resolutions, presented by Mr. Edward De Forest, thanking the New-York delegation to the Philadelphia Convention for their harmonious action and devotion to the important trust committed to them; indorsing, without equivocation, the names of the candidates, as well as the embodiment of principles given to the country by the Convention, and annually recording the pledge of the members of the Club to use every honorable means for the continued success of the party which has consecrated, in all time, by its unflinching patriotism, the brightest pages of the Republic's history.

The Jersey City Frauds—Sentence of Mr. Garrett Vreeland.

In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, Mr. Garrett Vreeland, jointly convicted with Commissioner Bumsted of conspiracy to defraud the Corporation of Jersey City, appeared and received sentence. At the sentence of Bumsted, on Saturday last, the Court said that it would consider the matter of a fine in the case of Mr. Vreeland if he would make restitution. This was done on Tuesday, and $14,000, the amount of the difference between the prices paid by Vreeland and that paid to him by the City, was placed in the hands of the City Treasurer. This left the character of the sentence a foregone one. Directly Judge Bedle took his seat, a certificate of receipt from the Treasurer was handed to him by Vreeland's counsel, and with some few remarks on the position of the defendant as distinguished from that of Commissioner Bumsted, the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $[illegible] and to stand committed until it was paid. The money was subsequently furnished and Mr. Vreeland was released.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park—The Butcher Girl and Lady Lovell.

Two trots were announced to take place at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon, and a large number of turfmen were present to witness the sport. Only one came off, in consequence of the heavy storm which began after the first heat of the first race, and rendered the track in a condition not altogether safe to trot a valuable horse on. The sweepstake trot of $450 between D. Mace's brown mare *Susy*, W. H. Weeks' black gelding *Bald Bells*, and Col. Dickey's dun gelding *D. L. Fox*, was postponed until Tuesday next. The match of $500 to wagons between William Loveless's bay mare *Lady Lovell*, and Fred. Loomis' bay mare *Butcher Girl*, was gone through with. The following are the particulars:

First Heat.—*Lady Lovell* was the favorite at 100 to [illegible]. They got away on the first attempt on even terms, but as they rounded the turn, [illegible] and passed the quarter-pole, two lengths ahead, in forty-two seconds. On the backstretch *Lady Lovell* closed slightly on the *Girl*, and the latter was but two lengths in front at the half-mile pole in 1:25. On the lower turn *Lady Lovell* broke two or three times and the *Girl* kept her lead all the way home, winning by three lengths in 2:50¼.

Second Heat.—After the heat, which was in after the first heat, the track was fetlock-deep in mud and water. They received the "go" on the second attempt with the *Girl* in front, which position she kept to the turn, when she broke, and *Lady Lovell* assumed the lead, passing the quarter-pole in 43 seconds three lengths in front of the *Girl*. On the backstretch *Lady Lovell* broke, and the *Girl* headed her at the half-mile pole in 1:26. They were together all the way round to the homestretch, when *Lady Lovell* got away and won the heat by a length in 2:50.

Third Heat.—In the start *Lady Lovell* assumed the lead and kept it past the quarter pole in 41½ seconds. She maintained her lead all the way home, and finally won the heat by a length in 2:45, the half in 1:23½.

Fourth Heat.—They were off on even terms, but the *Girl* went to the front and maintained the lead all the way round, and winning the heat by two lengths, in 2:46¼, the quarter in 41½ and the half-mile in 1:22.

Fifth Heat.—The betting was now even, and there was considerable excitement. They came up together on the first attempt and were sent off, but the *Butcher Girl* went away from her competitor, and was a dozen lengths in the lead at the half-mile pole. *Lady Lovell* broke on the lower turn, and *Butcher Girl* opened the gap to fifteen lengths, and despite the efforts of the *Lady* on the homestretch, the *Girl* won the heat and race by six lengths, in 2:56¾.

SUMMARY.

Fleetwood Park, Friday, June 14.—Match $500; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

F. Loomis named b. m. Butcher Girl	1	2	2	1	1
B. Mace named b. m. Lady Lovell	2	1	1	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42	1:25	2:50¼
Second heat	43	1:26	2:50
Third heat	41½	1:23½	2:45
Fourth heat	41½	1:22	2:46¼
Fifth heat	[illegible]	1:29	2:56¾

Turf Notes.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association has offered a purse of $600,—with $350 to first, $150 to second, and $100 to third horse,—catch weight, under saddle. The entries are to close at the office of the Association on Monday next, and the race will take place on Thursday, June 20. It is seldom that we are enabled to see a good trot under the saddle, and the Prospect Association has been encouraged in offering the above purse from the success which attended the saddle race on the last day of the late meeting.

The Long Branch races will begin on the 4th prox. Mr. Chamberlain has been working assiduously to place the course and grounds in first-class order for the accommodation of the public. The great race for the Monmouth Cup is the talk of the town and *Longfellow* has come up in the estimation of the turfmen. The betting now is even between him and *Harry Bassett*, and many express the opinion that *Longfellow* will be the favorite at the start. There will be other good ones in the race besides *Bassett* and *Longfellow*, and it will no doubt be an exciting affair.

THE BELGIAN MURDER.

Vogt, the Accused, Not to be Extradited—The Decision of Judge Curtis.

It will be remembered that Carl Vogt, held under accusation of murder, arson and robbery committed in Belgium, was recently about to be extradited, under a warrant issued by the Governor of this State, under the State law of 1822, which provides that the Governor may, in his discretion, deliver over to justice any person found within the State who shall be charged with having committed without the jurisdiction of the United States, any crime, except treason, which, by the laws of this State, if committed therein, is punishable by death, or by imprisonment in the State Prison. The prisoner was also held under an indictment for grand larceny, having, it is alleged, brought a portion of the stolen bonds of the murdered man into this State. The charge of larceny, however, was about to be abandoned, and the prisoner transferred to Belgium under the Governor's warrant, when his counsel procured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court. The case was argued at length on the return to the writ, of which a report appeared in the Times, and now Judge Curtis has rendered his decision, holding that no authority rests in the State Court to extradite a party accused with crime in a foreign State; that during half a century the provision of the Federal Constitution that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, or without the consent of Congress enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power," has been recognized by the State Governments; that the National Government has exclusive jurisdiction over the subject, and that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional and void; that it was not contemplated by the Constitution of the United States that any party domiciled in a State and charged with crime should be transmitted to any Power, either European or Asiatic, by the act of any one man and without a judicial examination; that the exercise of such power by the Governor of any State is at variance with the authority conceded in the Federal Constitution; that there can be no useful concurrent exercise of these powers; that while the Federal Government has alone authority to enter into treaties with foreign Governments for the extradition of criminals, it is difficult to conceive why such an arrangement does not exist with a Government like Belgium, whose liberal legislation and enlightened administration of justice is reflected in its marked developments of material prosperity.

While holding that the prisoner cannot be sent to Belgium, Judge Curtis decided to remand him to the City prison, to await his trial for grand larceny.

The prisoner was remanded accordingly.

A Sensation Spoiled—A False Report Corrected—No Complaint Made Against Gould.

The *Tribune* printed in large type, yesterday, a sensational story to the effect that Messrs. Barlow, Larocque and Macfarland, attorneys for the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway, had begun suit against Jay Gould, the President of the road under the corrupt Erie Ring, for the recovery of "at least the sum of $5,000,000, and it is only the precursor of forty other suits to be brought." The alleged complaint upon which this suit was brought was alleged to be that Gould, violating his trust as President of the Company, made many "fat" contracts with Gould the individual, to the great loss of the Company.

Mr. Larocque, of the law firm who represents the interests of the stockholders, was waited upon by a reporter of the Times yesterday, when he stated that no such complaint had been drawn. He had been absent from the City, he said, and upon his return home, seeing the published statement giving the contents of the complaint against Gould, he had looked over their records to see if it had been prepared in his absence. He found, however, that it had not, and that the only foundation for the story was that, on the 30th inst. a formal summons had been drawn. This was merely the usual formal preparation for the commencement of a suit. The investigations as to Gould's management are yet going on, and, at the proper time, the complaint against him will be made. When the proceedings are commenced the readers of the Times will be promptly informed, but not until such action is taken.

Admissions to the Bar.

At the present session of the Supreme Court, General Term, the following-named gentlemen, being found competent by the Committee of Examination, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors in this State: Wm. B. Coughtry, Wm. G. Cook, Samuel H. Clapp, John W. Foster, Chas. Goldsier, Wyllys Hodges, James F. Ledwith, John F. McLaughlin, E. Elliot Miner and Nathaniel S. Smith.

The following-named gentlemen were admitted on diplomas from the Law School of the New-York University: Edwin M. Neville, James R. Adams, Charles H. Alexander, Frederick Allis Christman, H. Seeligman, George A. Bassum, Charles H. Buths, Robert F. Bixby, Edward H. Clark, Hugo E. Constant, Arthur P. Crane, John Cropper, Edwin A. Dobson, and Robert D. Elder.

The following-named gentlemen were admitted on diplomas from the Law School of Columbia College: Charles E. Emory, Frederick D. P. Foster, John J. Graham, Frederick Gramm, Thomas Greenwood, Charles William [illegible]

Music at Central Park.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at the Central Park this afternoon, commencing at 4½ P. M.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

"Park March."
1. Overture, "Otello" .... Rossini
2. Waltz, "[illegible]," as sung by Mme. Pauline Lucca .... F. Abt
3. Duet, Cornet and Euphonium, from "Oberto Conte di S. Bonifacio" .... Verdi

PART II.

4. Grand March, "[illegible] Orleans" .... Cowe
5. Aria, "Praise of Tears" .... Schubert
6. Cornet obligato, "Excelsior Polka" .... [illegible]
7. Selection, "[illegible]" .... Offenbach

PART III.

8. March, "Parade" .... Unrath
9. Polka Mazurka, "Take Holyday" .... Wallerstein
10. Comedie Quadrille, "Gems from German Songs" .... Dodworth
11. Waltz, "New Vienna" .... Strauss
12. Finale, "The Union."

Private Lamps.

Commissioner Van Nort has addressed the following communication to the Common Council:

Department of Public Works,
New-York, June 12, 1872.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: I would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that there are now a very large number of public lamps in addition to the regular street lamps, which have been erected in front of private buildings in pursuance of resolutions passed by your honorable body from time to time, and are now maintained and lighted at the expense of the City.

The annual cost of lighting the lamps is now about $[illegible], and their number is being continually increased by new resolutions.

By an ordinance of your honorable body, each church edifice is entitled to have two gas-lamps placed in front thereof; but in some cases this number has been increased to four, six, or even eight lamps. In March last a statement was prepared by this Department, in answer to a resolution of your honorable body, showing the number of extra lamps in front of churches, schools, hospitals, &c., to be 1,[illegible].

I would respectfully recommend such action by your honorable body as will relieve the City from the expense of lighting and maintaining lamps for which there is no public necessity, and will prevent demands for the erection of such lamps in future.

Very respectfully,
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner Public Works.

Military Visitors from Philadelphia.

Company D, First Regiment of Philadelphia, arrives from Albany by the People's line this morning, and will be the guests of the Seventh Regiment—Companies B and F, Capts. Van Norden and Bird, have been detailed as the escort to the Philadelphia Company, and will entertain their guests at breakfast at the New-York Hotel. At 12 o'clock, the visiting company will be escorted from the Seventh Regiment armory down Broadway to the Cortlandt-street Ferry, and will depart for Philadelphia by the 1½ P. M. train.

Right of Administrators to Vote on Stock of the Estate.

In the case of the North Shore Staten Island Company, already noticed in the Times, the Supreme Court, General Term, has decided that, in the appointment of administrators, they become at once vested with the legal title to the stock, and are consequently stockholders of the Company, having all rights appertaining to ownership, including the right to vote. The decision of the Court at Chambers, holding the election void, is therefore sustained.

Fatal Fracas in the Fourth Ward.

Coroner Young was requested yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Geo. Wood, a sailor, who boarded at No. 28 Oliver-street, and who died at the Park Hospital early yesterday morning, from the effects of a stab-wound in the abdomen received at the hands of August Wood, also a sailor, who lived at No. 356 Water-street. Both men had been shipmates, and Thursday night started together on a "spree." About 1 in the morning they brought up in a low groggery in Water-street, both much intoxicated. A quarrel arose about payment for some liquor, when August Wood drew his sheath-knife, and plunged it into the abdomen of his companion. The injured man ran into the street, but soon sank from exhaustion, and was subsequently removed to the Park Hospital, where he died. Wood was arrested. The inquest will be held to-day.

[illegible] Gould, William J. Hardsley, Fred. Hutchinson, Thomas A. Jobes, Adnan H. Jones, Luther L. Kellogg, John Mason Knox, Jr., Richard McCloud, Samuel J. McCutcheon, Benj. Thomas Marsh, [illegible] Merrell, Jr., Moeller, Wheeler W. Phillips, Franklin Porter, Elihu A. Pratt, Anderson Price, John R. Reid, Robert L. Reade, Charles M. Ridgway, Winslow Scott, Sandford S. Smith, Samuel Yates Snyder, Andrew M. Stelling, Charles E. Stewart, Frank D. Sturges, Charles S. Sudlam, John H. Montgomery, William Stuart, Irving Ward, George H. Thompson, A. W. Tyler, H. H. Vail, Robert A. Van Wyck, Thomas R. White, Franklin Williams, Henselstown Wood, A. B. Allen, Harold Bradley, Michael H. Cardozo, James W. Hughes, Thomas H. Hewlett, Chance E. Jessup, David Leavitt, H. D. Macmaster, George Marsland, Lambert S. Quackenbush and Henry S. [illegible]

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Le Follet says: The fashion of having tunics suitable to be worn over various skirts is much adopted. Indeed, to any lady studying economy and variety in her toilet, it recommends itself most highly. These tunics may be of foulard, figured cashmere, grenadine, &c. Many of the foulards are exquisite, both in color and design, and form most elegant costumes. Some of the newest have a blue or white ground, with checks of buff or light-brown. The different shades of gray and golden maize have small lines or arabesque patterns in black.

We would draw the attention of our subscribers to the novel and pretty little white piqué paletots which are made for at-home wear. During the warm weather they will be found very useful.

Brown or drab guipure is frequently used for trimming white material, and produces a very pleasing effect. Bands of embroidery are also very fashionable as a trimming for Summer costumes when the material is not too thin. Thick, plain or beaded passementeries are much in vogue; some very rich insertions are used at times (instead of guipure or lace) round the bottoms of dresses. There is also a very pretty fringe called the "postillion" fringe, made in several widths.

The muslin dresses prepared for Summer toilets are most charming, but the elegance of the lace trimmings renders them often very costly. They are, however, extremely distingués, though perhaps more so when completed by a fichu and basque of China crape—blue, pink, lilac, &c., according to the dress. These are made either pointed, square, or round, and are open in front.

The "Louis XV." tunics, with a large plait at the back, and the tunic polonaise with habit skirts, of "Pompadour" foulard, with large colored bouquets of roses or pinks, are very elegantly worn over skirts of plain foulard trimmed with flounces, or a skirt made exactly to resemble a Scotch kilt, being plaited two-thirds of its length.

Tunics of white foulard, with branches of leaves and flowers, have quite a "Watteau" effect worn over skirts of rose color, blue, green, or brown, each color being of a very soft shade. Le foulard "Tussore," Indian and China crape, are all too expensive to be generally worn; but a foulard with white ground and bouquets or wreaths of flowers, or even leaves, makes an elegant costume, and may be worn over different colored skirts, thus forming a fresh toilet.

As the Summer advances, the graceful peignoirs of white muslin reappear. One which we would cite as a model is made with a white flounce, with lozenge-shaped trimmings of Valenciennes lace, the revers on the body and sleeves being trimmed en suite. If this is lined with a colored taffetas, and a sash matching the revers is added, it makes quite an elegant morning-dress, and may be even worn when receiving visits.

Some hints as to the make, quantity of material required, and arrangement of toilets, will, we are sure, prove useful. We will, therefore, supply our readers with a few instructive details.

For a grand but simple costume, from eighteen to twenty yards of wide material are generally needed. Of course, should a great quantity of trimming of the same be wished for, twenty-five or even thirty yards may be necessary. The tunic alone takes several yards. It is still made in the "Princesse" form, that is to say, the pieces of the body and the breadths of the skirt are cut in one piece. The back must be made a good length, so as to admit of its being draped, and yet not being made short.

The skirts which are worn with these polonaises are about a yard and a half in length at the back—about half length between the short costumes and the trained robes. The breadths are always cut on the bias in front and at the sides, but the back breadths are on the straight.

Tight sleeves are more and more giving place to the "Pagoda" or "Marquise" make, with one or two frills. The bodies are open, and are all made with basques, which vary in their style. With these a band of ribbon is frequently worn, either of a color matching or one harmonizing with the dress, or of black; it is fastened either in a simple bow or a large fancy bow, but always has long fringed ends.

The bonnets of this month are made high in front, many of them having the rim raised all round, resembling those described last month, and trimmed quite on the summit.

We must not forget to mention the large bow "Alsacien" which still continues in favor, particularly over a curled or flat chignon.

Hats are still made high in the crown, and often with the edge turned up.

The straw "Capelines" seem to be gaining favor and may be made very becoming. Thus, a "Capeline" of white straw drawn into the size of the head under a bow of colored ribbon, the front trimmed with three narrow frills folds of silk to match the bow, and a ruche of black lace.

CUBA.

A Practical Revival of the Slave-Trade.

The State of Finances—General Uneasiness—Enslaving the Chinamen—Colonization of the Island—Important Surrenders—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

The financial troubles are apparently over for the present, but everybody is expecting new developments and nobody feels secure either in possession of their gold or Spanish bank-notes. The *España* newspaper, to curry favor with the lower classes and the mob element among the volunteers, has published some very inflammatory but false statements on the currency question, tending to produce a state of ill feeling and animosity against the merchants, especially the large foreign houses who buy sugars and molasses. The *Diario* goes on another tack, and, in view of the strikes which occurred in over a dozen manufacturing establishments last week, announces gravely that the Cuban Junta of New-Orleans had sent Commissioners to [illegible] and thus serve the Cuban cause. The *Diario* is wrong in so [illegible], as the Internacional exists in Cuba since 1869, and its most prominent leaders here are old Spaniards, principally Asturians and Catalonians. The Society proper numbers about 400 members, but can rely on over 5,000 adherents, ready for any emergency. The number of Cubans belonging to it is exceedingly small, perhaps twenty or thirty; they would have joined largely, but were afraid to do so, fearing that they might be classified as insurgents. The *Diario* thinks that the Spaniards will place their patriotism high above any mercenary ideas, but the working classes in Havana do not believe in patriotism without a just recompense for their labor. The laboring Spaniard and artisan formerly occupied a place somewhat between a negro slave and a tolerated, or rather necessary, nuisance; the higher officials, the so-called nobles, and the stuck-up sugar-planters looked down on him with disdain, fearing to be contaminated by close contact. This has already changed much, and is changing still; the moneyed aristocracy, proud of their wealth and titles, many of them trying but unable to disguise their descent from the African race, have been compelled to descend from their high pedestal, because the laboring man, just now, is the owner of a musket, and later still will be the owner of a vote—both very dangerous menaces to despotism and aristocratic notions.

ENSLAVING THE CHINAMAN.

The Government in Spain has approved the establishment of the Junta de Colonizacion or Colonization Club, also the laws and orders issued by them for the purpose of reducing the Chinaman to a state of slavery. Another royal order, given by the so-called liberal Government of Spain, has secured the prolongation of the Chinese slave-trade for three years, all Chinamen coming here now being virtually thrown into slavery for life. Bad as Queen Isabella and her Ministers may have been, they never committed the acts of the present régime, and the way the Ministers are openly bought by the different cliques here, for the accomplishment of any purpose, is outrageous and shameful. The old slave-traders and murderers, who in the latter days of Isabella were compelled to be careful, hold up their heads higher than ever, and I understand from very good authority (an old slave-trader) that the moment the revolution may be considered over the slave-trade is to be revived, and steamers are to be purchased for the purpose of bringing negroes to Cuba. My informant adds: "I form one of a company already, and we can introduce negroes without any trouble." A new trick to prevent Chinese slaves from running away, and to identify them if they should do so, has been inaugurated by Mr. Tomas Terry, the wealthy slave-owner and merchant of Cienfuegos. All his Chinamen are photographed, and their pictures are sent to every police officer, as if the unfortunate Chinamen were so many thieves or criminals.

COLONIZATION OF CUBA.

The Spanish agents in Venezuela are very active trying to induce the Canary Islanders settled there to abandon their farms and come to Cuba and settle. The majority of those Canary Islanders would be willing to go if some chances were held out to them, but justly say that they cannot gain much by abandoning a revolutionary, white and Indian country, for a revolutionary, white and negro island. The commanders of the Spanish frigates now in Venezuela have received orders to charter the necessary ships to bring such Canary Islanders as desire to the Island of Cuba. If only the proper provisions and steps would be taken here, and the Government or wealthy people would enable the emigrants to acquire land in fee simple and not as colonists, it is very likely that a large number of Spaniards now settled in different parts of South and Central America would come and lay the germ of a bona fide emigration for agricultural purposes.

IMPORTANT SURRENDERS.

The news from the District of Guaimaro is important, if as true as the Spaniards assert it to be. Gonzalez Boet, of painful notoriety, has received the submission of the following-named prominent chiefs and supporters of the revolution: Martin Palacio Fortun, of Santiago de Cuba; Andres Martin y Castro, son of Dr. Martin, of Villa del Cobre, formerly Aid-de-Camp to Gens. Marmol and Aguilera; Eusebio Sandoval, a Venezuelan and son of Gen. Sandoval, one of the expeditionaries who came over with Quesada; Pedro Govin, of the Upton expedition, and Pedro Barreto, of Havana, have taken refuge in the fastnesses of the mountains, and are said to be imploring the benign clemency of Boet and the Spanish Government.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Several companies are forming here now for the purpose of importing cattle from Mexico to Cuba. A pound of tenderloin meat, of poor quality, now costs seventy-five cents a pound; other qualities, from forty to fifty-five cents a pound.... A Maja snake, (the Cuban boa,) with two fully-developed heads, was recently captured and killed near Remedios.... Mr. Joseph Hafel, for several years clerk at the Havana Consulate, has lately been examined and received his appointment as Consular Cadet in the United States service, and remains stationed at Havana for the present.... Fears of a very unhealthy season are general; the sultry atmosphere and the usual accompaniments of Yellow Jack seem to indicate a severe season of yellow fever. The cholera has broken out in several places in the sugar country; for the present Havana is free from it, and small-pox has greatly diminished.

QUASIMODO.

Meeting of the Board of Police—Street-Cleaning Matters.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon, when the purchase of the street-cleaning [illegible] was discussed. Commissioner Barr was appointed to the superintendence of stables and stock, and was requested to examine and report as soon as possible what additions were necessary to the Twenty-fourth-street stables.

The Executive Committee were directed to investigate and report as to the best style of carts for the gathering and transportation of ashes, garbage, &c.

President Smith was appointed to inquire and report as to the purchase of several new scows.

The Board of Health notified the Board of Police that they had granted permission to deposit ashes and street refuse at the foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street, East River, provided that such deposit be distributed in such manner as Commissioner Cisco may approve of. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee.

A Woman Dangerously Beaten.

On the 11th instant, Mrs. Ursula Siska was brutally beaten and kicked, while standing in front of her residence, No. 16 Forsyth-street, by Jacob Levi and Harris Israels. The affair arose out of a quarrel regarding Levi's children. Levi and Israels were arrested at the time, and held to await the result of the injuries. Mrs. Siska had a miscarriage, and is now in a dying condition. Coroner Herrman then took her ante-mortem statement yesterday, in which she fully identified Levi and Israels as her assailants.

EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

Parliament and the Galician Compromise—Demands of the Ministry—Polish Sentiment on the Subject—The Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Monday, May 27, 1872.

With such subjects as the Bohemian inundations to absorb the public attention, comparatively little is left for the wonderful topics of the day, especially since interest has been wearied out by the numerous [illegible] which have of late fluttered prematurely into existence. There is some uncertainty, also, if they are altogether canards, or if some of the rumors do not come from a reliable source. In the matter of the Galician compromise, the official Press admits as much, [illegible] that the [illegible] their [illegible] the Cabinet [illegible] vouched for [illegible] contingency [illegible] heterogeneous [illegible] command [illegible] Prince Auersperg [illegible] advent to the [illegible] and, although he attempted to contradict the approaches, he has not succeeded in repressing it.

THE GALICIAN COMPROMISE.

The Galician compromise, the measure on which so great hopes were staked, and a supposed trump card in the hands of the Cabinet, which took credit somewhat ostentatiously for its own sincerity in the knotty question, has just been shelved, if not, indeed, committed to its final resting-place, by the vote of the Constitution Committee, before which it came, today, for the third reading. Public opinion, at least in the ruling circles, has since some time gone dead against the proposed tribute to justice; so much so that the Cabinet could not hope to command a sufficient majority in the Diet should it press the bill; and, under the circumstances, it may, possibly, be excused for sacrificing the Poles to its own existence. Still, the solemn assurances and promises of Prince AUERSPERG are not likely to be forgotten, or to fail being brought forward as charges against his political honesty. It is true the failure is in the greatest measure due to the obstinacy of the Poles themselves; but the Germans have seized, somewhat too eagerly, the ostensible excuse offered them by journals known to stand under the inspiration of Government, though lacking the open restrictions of semi-official organs, like the *Neue Freie Presse*, now that the desired result appears secured, do not hesitate to throw off the mask of yielding to necessity, arguing in favor of rejection on independent grounds.

"It required," says the above-quoted paper, "a very robust faith from the beginning to expect, with anything like confidence, a real Galician compromise. The whole discussion was, and still is, in our eyes, no more than a piece of transition, indispensable in order to arrive at a correct judgment, however honestly the German party may have exceeded the question. The Galician question is just a question which requires but to be touched boldly in order to make it disappear of its own accord."

Great inconveniences, it is true, appeared connected with the measure, and cropped up in rapid succession, under the joint consideration of so many wiseheads as the German Party and the Government put together; but such, it must be admitted, ought to have been taken into account before the measure was brought forward, not after Prince AUERSPERG had pledged himself to it by solemn promises and taken credit for this good faith, though it were to his own hindrance. One of the chief obstacles in the way of the compromise is the ungracious manner in which, after all, despite numerous disclaimers, the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin have received the situation. The observation ascribed by good authority to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, that Russia and Austria might sooner agree upon the Eastern question than upon the Galician, still stands uncontradicted, nay, even tacitly confirmed by the official Austrian Press. There are other objections besides. The further subdivision of the Empire threatens grave inconveniences financially, educationally and not least—though that consideration has only recently been taken into account—from a military point of view. Galician autonomy means the establishment of a third independent landwehr system, which—since educational legislation would be left to the Provinces, and since the school-master is regarded as the principal trainer of the army—would constitute a perfectly unknown and untrustworthy quantity. Austrian administration, as it is, is too complicated already to be easily manageable, and it is no wonder that statesmen fear to introduce still further separation.

POLISH SENTIMENT.

An additional reason is to be found in the disinclination of the Poles, which has had opportunities for displaying itself during the past month or two in its most ungracious form. The Poles were, from the beginning, averse to the measure, not because it gives them autonomy, but because it does not give them enough, and in the later shape which it took they moreover resented the admission of the Ruthenians, their fellow provincials and fellow Slavonians, to the vote. It must seem absurd to foreigners that the Poles should still hope for the restoration of their ancient kingdom, and should for that unattainable hope reject much attainable good that is offered them. But so it is. When Prince AUERSPERG announced his intention to submit the compromise to the vote of the Galician Diet, previously to its discussion in the Reichsrath, the measure was by many with justice regarded as irretrievably doomed, and it is an open question still if the Prime Minister did not aim at that very result by his adroit strategy. A dispute was raised if it would not be unconstitutional to follow the proposed course, inasmuch as the Reichsrath ought to have precedence before the Provincial Diet, but Prince AUERSPERG evaded this objection by proposing the measure merely for an indication of opinion, not for a formal vote. He thus gained his end of saddling the Poles with the responsibility for the compromise, and shifting the unpleasant load altogether from his own shoulders. The *Journal des Débats*, being the recognized organ of the Polish emigration, following events in a cooler and less prejudiced atmosphere, rightly estimated the merits of the case when it urged the Poles to swallow their disappointment and accept the installment, for it perceived all hope of future Polish privileges to depend upon this one step. The Poles at home, however, were deaf to such reasoning, and even now the Galician journals encourage their representatives to desperate resistance. Resistance is, however, hopeless, since the Ministry no more require the Poles to secure a majority, which they have now obtained by the addition of the Bohemian vote. That majority is strengthened by the promise which Prince AUERSPERG has given yesterday, that the desired Election Reform bill shall, under all circumstances, be brought forward in the Autumn session. The Election bill is the great desideratum of the Germans, and only by promise of it could the Cabinet purchase their assistance for the passage of the Galician compromise, which is considered needful for strategical reasons, and wisely made to precede the other measure. Now that the Election bill is secured, its introduction before the compromise is ample proof of the little value which Ministers attach to it.

In conclusion, the technical manner in which it is proceeded with shows what fate Government wishes to reserve for the Galician compromise. The report is deferred till after the presentation of that upon the Ruthenian petitions. Supposing that point to have been turned, even the ablest parliamentary penman will take a week in drawing it up, so that the printed report cannot hope to see the light until just before the close of the session. It is shelved, therefore, till Autumn. Now, in October, when Parliament reassembles, the first and most urgent thing it will have to consider will be the Budget for 1873. Nor will it very quickly dispose of that important measure. Then comes, by Ministerial promise, the Election Reform bill, which is too important and comprehensive to be settled off-hand, so that no time can be left to be calculated upon for other legislation, except bills of insignificant importance, among which the Galician bill can not certainly be classed. Therefore, a year must at all events elapse before the compromise can even be touched again, and by that time it will be approached by the majority with confirmed disgust and aversion. It will moreover be approached at all only if the Polish Diet assures its provisional, a fact and unreserved consent, which is an assumption little short of impossibility. As it is known that even now a majority of two-thirds would not be forthcoming on a Ministerial notice, it is not too much to predict that, a year hence, when the Germans have obtained what they desire, there will be much less willingness than now to support so unpopular a measure. Every indication, therefore, plainly points to the miscarriage of the long-canvassed bill. German hostility must bear the chief fault, but it must be admitted that the Poles have played their hand with extreme clumsiness, and supplied another proof of their political incapacity.

PARIS JOURNALISM.

New Papers are Wanted in the French Capital.

Although impersonal journalism has been tried in Paris since the fall of the Empire, it does not seem to be gaining ground, or to have produced the results expected by the promoters who wished to imitate the English system. Some of those journals which adopted it have fallen out of existence entirely; others have ceased to be so prominent as they were before. In no instance has the change brought increased prosperity or greater public influence. For this reason the journals continue the habit of giving their leading articles over the signature of the writer. The chief editorial or *premier Paris* is usually given over the name, or the well-known pseudonym, of a popular political writer, who more frequently uses the editorial "we," to indicate that he speaks for the journal as well as for himself, than the personal pronoun "I." The merits and demerits of this system have been so often discussed that scarcely any new facts can be brought to bear upon the argument; but it may be safely and pertinently remarked, that this is a matter which mainly depends upon the tastes and habits of a people. It is one of those questions about which a great deal can be said upon both sides, and it is certainly one which will be apt to be judged erroneously if judged from an English or American point of view. It is pretty certain that impersonal journalism is the better for England and the United States. In France such is not the case at present. The first thought of French newspaper readers is to look for the name of some popular writer; almost the last is to see what there is in the way of telegraphic news. In fact, news takes rank below the theatrical, or at least below the reports of *premières représentations*. It may be regarded as extremely doubtful, therefore, whether even the *Journal des Débats* would gain in importance by suppressing the names of such writers as JOHN LEMOINE and G. DE MOLINARI, who have a large and regular *clientèle* of readers, who would follow them to any other paper. Most of the Paris journals are read for the articles of certain writers. *Le Soir*, to give an example, was unsuccessful, popular as it was, the name of EDMOND ABOUT was signed [illegible] that clever writer took his pen to the *XIXe Siècle*. ABOUT'S connection with this new journal guaranteed its success at the start, and FRANCISQUE SARCEY brought to it his own troop of readers to swell the list. This journal is a marked success, therefore, although the clever, brilliant and logical articles of these two writers are placed beside silly, sophomoric appreciations of political events signed Schnerb, or Smith, or Brown, or Robinson. It matters very little what there is in the journal if there are articles from ABOUT and SARCEY, for a vast majority read them and then throw the paper aside, feeling that they have got the worth of their three sous. EDMOND TARBE and JULES RICHARD, in the *Gaulois*; SAINT GENEST, JOUVIN, ALBERT WOLFF and others in the *Figaro*; "TIMOTHIE TRIMM," in the *Petit Journal*; M. TAINE in the *Temps*; LOUIS VEUILLOT, in the *Univers*, or PAUL DE CASSAGNAC in the *Pays*, are in reality the life and soul of those journals. The *Patrie* has long ceased to sign its articles, except in a lump by the *secrétaire de la rédaction* or the *directeur-gérant*, in order to conform to the law, and it does not appear to have been greatly benefited by the change. Yet this journal and *L'Ordre* show some of the ablest and most spirited polemic writing of any journals in France. A city of the size of Paris which supports about fifty daily journals (the number is constantly changing) could hardly fail to profit by a reduction to at least one-third, but this could only be done by the concentration of popular writers in a few journals, and none seem to have a sufficient capital to make the attempt. Of course it would be impossible to do so unless some five or six large journals were agreed, for the number of popular writers is so great that some of them must be left to the journals which are started on less than capital. The first capital of the *Figaro* was only $500, and numbers of the minor sheets have had a cash capital of less than $500. The caution money is generally advanced by some banker or leading man who has the journal for his special organ or his private use, and this is the more easily arranged since the recent trials have shown that a jury can scarcely be found to convict a journal for a political discussion. The private suits for libel cannot affect the caution money, and, under these circumstances, the *délit de presse* which would affect this caution money are very carefully avoided. To start a newspaper in Paris under the present system scarcely any capital is required, provided the co-operation of one or two popular writers is secured. It is certain, also, that the taste of the public is in favor of personal journalism, for as has been already said, very little attention is paid to news, the freshest telegrams being read after the pictures or essays of certain writers. It is confessed by most strangers in Paris that there is more in the system than at first appears, at least as regards the French language, and one feels a growing fondness for the sprightly articles which are daily given to the public. There is a certain charm about them which gains upon one, and, although they all lose something by translation, a better idea of them can be obtained from an example than from description.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

The Payment of Pensioners—The New Law—Frauds on the Government by Soldiers' Widows.

Col. DOTY, and his assistants of the Pension Agency in this City, have paid about 4,000 pensioners for the present quarter thus far, this being an unusually large number in so short a time. About 8,500 are on their rolls, so that nearly half have already been paid. At the next quarterly payment in September, the provisions of the new Pension law will come into force, and a considerable increase in some of the pensions will take place. The new act was passed by the last Congress only a week before the adjournment, and provides that private soldiers shall receive $18 per month instead of $8 when a leg has been lost in the service, and that $31 50 shall be paid to each one who has lost both legs or arms, or been made totally blind, so that where $25 per month was given for total disability under the old law, $31 50 is to be given hereafter. These facts are not yet generally known to the pensioners, and there will doubtless be many a maimed veteran made glad by the news.

Of late, Col. DOTY has become convinced that petty frauds have been practiced upon the Government by women pensioners on his rolls, the widows of soldiers or guardians of soldiers' orphans. Gen. A. B. SPURLING, special agent of the Treasury Department, was accordingly detailed by the Pension Bureau to investigate, and he is now temporarily stationed in this City. His efforts have already been rewarded with success, several women, the widows of soldiers, having been detected in committing perjury, and drawing pensions after having been married again. The other day the widow of a First Lieutenant was found to be receiving $17 a month, although for over two years she has been living with a man as his wife. Similar cases are now under investigation.

Charles Marlow Again Sentenced to Death.

CHARLES MARLOW, who murdered WILLIAM BACHMAN in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua County, on the 18th day of August, 1871, was again sentenced to be hanged at Buffalo on Wednesday by Judge JOHNSON, the execution being ordered to take place on the 23d of August. MARLOW was tried and convicted in Chautauqua County on the 15th of January last, and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of May. On the [illegible] of March Justice BARKER granted a stay of proceedings and the case was brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The writ was argued last week and the General Term affirmed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and issued the writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoner into Court for the purpose of setting a time for the execution of the sentence. The prisoner appeared cool and collected and exhibited no emotion whatever.

The murder of WM. BACHMAN by MARLOW was one of the most cold-blooded and brutal on record. The scene of the murder was what is known as the Jamestown Brewery, and the attack made by MARLOW was of the most desperate character. The murderer inflicted a terrible wound on the left breast of his victim with a knife; he discharged a bullet from a revolver into the same part of the body; he applied a hammer to his head, and made free use of a heavy iron poker and an ax, and finally threw the body, either before death or immediately afterward, into the brewery furnace, where it was badly burned before it was discovered.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 14.

[Stock Exchange sales tables: largely illegible. Legible fragments include: U. S. 6's 20 C. '81 … 117¾; W. U. Telegraph; North-western; Pacific Mail; N. Y. C. & Hud.; Erie; Union Pacific; Lake Shore; C., C. & I. C.; Chic. & Alton; Ohio & Miss.; Wells-Fargo Ex.; Adams Express; Quicksilver; Mo., K. & T.; Chi. & N. W.; Rock Island; St. Paul; New-Jersey Cen.; B., H. & E.; Harlem; Del., L. & W.; Tol. & Wab.; Mich. Central.]

FRIDAY, June 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold have been [illegible] cent. Weaker than yesterday, and the transactions in Bills on London and an transfer of Gold by Cable are also easier, rendering the further considerable shipments of Gold for the present out of the question. The sales of Gold were at 113⅞@114⅛ ₩ cent. Transfers on London were done at 110[illegible] ₩ cent. and demand Bills sold at 110½ ₩ cent. The 60 days' rate on London is 109¼ ₩ cent. on actual Cash transactions, although the quotation among the standard Bankers takes the wide range of 109[illegible]@110[illegible] ₩ cent. The Cable news from London represents easy Money, and no disturbance to the English Funds or to American Stocks by the pending question at Geneva which is to take definite shape to-morrow.

Money in our own market is very easy and abundant, and the Brokers report loans on call from 3 ₩ cent. down to 2 ₩ cent. ₩ annum.

The speculation in the Share market at the Stock Exchange, which took the decided downward turn on the large business noticed yesterday, continued very active today, and with a more equal distribution of buyers and sellers. The sudden decline quite reasonably attracted outside attention to the market, especially while Money is cheap and everything ahead favors a liberal and remunerative traffic on the New-York and Western Roads. There was less recovery on the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Stock, although a heavy amount of business was done in it all through the day.

After the Second Board the following quotations were made on the general market, as compared with Thursday Afternoon. The Public Funds again ruled steady, 5-20s of 1867 at 117¼ ₩ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 14.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States, New 5s	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115½	115½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	117½	117½
American Gold	114	114
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98½	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	109½	109½
North-west Common	70½	71½
Pacific Mail	68½	69½
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77½
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	45½	45½
Western Union Telegraph	75½	75½
Erie	59½	59½
Union Pacific	37½	38½
Lake Shore	90½	90½
C., C. and Indiana Central	36	36
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42	42

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

The last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6's, reg., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., '67	117⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 reg.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5s coup., '81	113½
[illegible]	[illegible]	6s currency	[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

[Railroad Mortgage bids table: largely illegible. Legible names include N. Y. Cen. 6s; Erie 1st Ext.; Long Dock Bonds; Harlem 1st, 7s; Alb. & Sus.; Mich. Cen.; Chi. & N. W.; Han. & St. Jo.; Del., L. & West.; Tol. & Wab.; Gt. West.; Gal. & Chi. Ext.; Mor. & Essex 1st; N. J. Cen. 1st, new; Pitts., F. W. & C.; Clev. & P.; Chi. & Alt.; Ohio & Miss.; St. L. & I. M.; Mil. & St. P.; Mar. & Cin. 1st; Chi. & Mil. 1st; Col. C. & Ind. 1st; Tol. P. & W.; Bos., H. & E. 1st; Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Randolph & Co.

City 6s, old	[illegible]
City 6s, new	101 About.
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	60½
Reading	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	60
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]
Northern Central	39 About.
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½

In reference to the long-disputed question of the tax upon Capital, borrowed for employment by the Wall-street Brokers and Bankers, it should be satisfactory to know that Congress, in the new Tax bill, has properly and liberally construed the original act as excluding borrowed balances. This settles the point as to the future, besides affording the Brokers and Bankers fair claim for restitution of taxes heretofore, as they say, arbitrarily exacted. But we take leave to say, that such claim, to be successful, must be made without implicating the honor of the Treasury or of Congress in reversing the construction of the law. Some one who is represented as having gone to Washington in the interest of the Brokers, on this subject, is credited with the use of much money to affect his purpose. This insinuation, we know, on the authority of a member of the House of Representatives, who, as an old Wall-street man, took part in settling the construction of the original act, and on the authority of Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, is utterly without foundation. It is atrociously false so far as it affects the explanatory clause embraced in the new Tax bill.

The last official report of the Union Pacific Company represents the [illegible]

Capital Stock	$36,762,300
First Mortgage	27,237,000
Land Grant Mortgage	[illegible]
Less Land bonds on hand	[illegible]
Income Bonds	10,000,000
Total	$83,089,000
Against:	
Interest on First Mortgage	[illegible]
Land Grants	[illegible]
Income Bonds	[illegible]

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the first week in June, were:

1872	$48,411
1871	30,290
Increase (1872)	$18,120

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,581,830; amount marketed, $1,023,005.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

A portion of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY are now offered for sale by Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

These bonds are offered at 95, (payable and deliverable July 1,) have thirty years to run, interest payable January and July.

This is the ONLY GOLD LOAN issued by the Company, is one of the MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS OF THE MARKET, and on the completion of the subscriptions will be placed on the regular call of the Stock Exchange.

Full particulars furnished on application by

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 14, 1872.

The Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[Receipts table: Ashes, pkgs.; Bees-wax; Cotton, bales; Flour, bbls.; Corn-meal; Wheat, bushels; Corn; Oats; Malt; Rye; Barley; Beans; Eggs; Dried Fruit; Flax; Hides; Hops; Leather, sides; Oil, bbls.; Oil Cake; Cheese; Butter; Grease; Pork; Beef; Cut-meats; Lard; Tallow; Starch; Tobacco; Tow; Whisky; Wool, bales — figures largely illegible.]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Custom-house, [illegible] as follows:

By the steamer [illegible] for [illegible]—[illegible] bales Tobacco, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 25 tcs. Tobacco [illegible]

By the ship Sir Robert Peel, for London—62,967 lbs. Tallow, 7,750 lbs. Spermaceti, 112 boxes Clocks, 34 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] lbs. Oil-cake, 33,518 gallons [illegible] [illegible] pairs Car-wheels, 280 bbls. Rosin.

[illegible]

By the brig Fleur Averys, for Cadiz— [illegible] Tobacco, 10 bales Furs, 35 bbls. Beef, 12 bbls. Pearl [illegible] bales Sarsaparilla, 10 bales Herbs, 50 cases Aniseed, [illegible] 24 bbls. Rum, 265 bales Tobacco, [illegible] Brandy, [illegible] Beans, 302 Oars, 250 boxes Bacon, 1,655 boxes Extract [illegible] Leather, 100 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Maizena.

ASHES—Pots have been in quite moderate request, at $7 75@$8 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal, being very scarce.

BEES-WAX—Has been less sought after, within the range of [illegible] for Yellow, ₩ lb.

CANDLES—There has been very little inquiry for any description; quotations have not varied much. Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 27c. [illegible] Sperm, patent, [illegible]; stearic, 20c.@25c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Foreign is in more request at firm prices. A fair jobbing inquiry prevails for Anthracite at steady rates. [illegible] $12; House do., $13; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite, $4@$5 ₩ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been less active, but held firmly. [illegible]

COTTON—There has been a limited business [illegible] for early delivery [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	21	21	21½	21½
Good Ordinary	23½	23½	23½	23½
Low Middling	25¼	25¼	25½	25½
Middling	26½	26½	26½	26½
Good Middling	27½	27½	27½	27½

EGGS—The demand from all sources is on a restricted scale within our range, from [illegible] for interior to very choice marks, the main dealings having been in fresh lots of Western at 14½c.@15c., Canada at 15c.@15½c., and of State at from 16c.@17c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light demand, in most instances, at easier and irregular prices. Holders seem more eager in their offerings, though not disposed to make important concessions. The home trade call is only for lots wanted for prompt use; and there is very little inquiry from shippers. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,250 bbls., all told, including interior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 [illegible]; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 80 @$7 [illegible]; very good to fancy do. at $7 25@[illegible]; good shipping extra Western at $6 75@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio at $6 [illegible]; trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $6 60 @$[illegible] for ordinary to very good, and $[illegible] for very good to very choice Extra ₩ bbl. Canada Flour continues very quiet at $[illegible] for Extra, the latter an extreme. Rye Flour continues in slack demand at from $4 15@$5 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Corn-meal has been less sought after, at from $3 [illegible] for White and Yellow Western, $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine; sales, 250 bbls.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales 1,500 boxes at $1 70@$1 75 ₩ box, market steady.

FISH—Most kinds have been in limited request within our range, including Dry Cod, at [illegible] ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $11 50@$13 50; No. 2 do., [illegible]; No. 3 do., [illegible] ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, [illegible]@ $5 50; Smoked Herring, 20c.@25c. for scale, and 13c.@ [illegible] for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herring [illegible] keg.

FRUIT—There has not been much call for stock, yet values remain about as before. Layer Raisins being quoted at $2 60@$2 65 ₩ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.@12½c.; Currants, 7½c.@7¾c.; Almonds, [illegible]; Figs, [illegible]; Turkish Prunes, [illegible]; Brazil Nuts, 10c.; Dates, 7c.; Filberts, 11½c.@ 12c.; E. Canton Ginger, $9@$9 50 ₩ case; Sardines, 23c.@24c., currency, ₩ quarter box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull, and under more urgent offerings prices of Spring have been quoted off 3c. a bushel, closing heavily. Winter irregular and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels at $1 73 (last evening) for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring in store; $1 72 (today) for prime do., afloat; $1 70 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; [illegible] for Red and Amber Western, in lots; $[illegible] for White do.... Corn has been less confidently dealt in, and quoted lower, and quite heavy toward the close. Shippers have been less eager to purchase at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, part to arrive, at [illegible] for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at [illegible], and sales of [illegible] and 64c. asked for ordinary steamer grades, and [illegible] [illegible] for ordinary to fair; [illegible] for Yellow Western; [illegible] for new lots of White Western; [illegible] for damaged; and [illegible] for prime mixed Western.... Rye, Barley, and Malt, quiet and nominally unchanged in prices.... Oats have been less sought after and quoted cheaper, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for Mixed Western, afloat; [illegible] for inferior to good do. from car; [illegible] for White Western.

HAY—Has been in fair supply and limited demand at $1 20@$1 [illegible] for shipping; $1 40@$1 [illegible] for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, [illegible]. Straw quiet at from [illegible] for the range of [illegible] Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been mainly for Jute Butts, of which sales have been reported of 1,960 bales at [illegible] and 1,000 bales, to arrive, on private terms; market weak. Other kinds dull at former figures.

HOPS—Have been held firmly, on much reduced offerings and a fair demand. Mr. EMMET WELLS remarks, in his circular, that "the stock of 1871s in this market is now reduced to less than 1,500 bales, including all grades. The supply of foreign is also very small, and wholly inadequate to the demand. Importations from Germany have ceased altogether, owing to the exhaustion of stocks and high prices in the Bavarian markets. The few arrivals of English Hops are taken up quick, at full prices. Some very fine samples of Sussex are now on offer, and are much admired for their delicacy of flavor, brightness of color and splendid packing. We believe this country is destined to be a large consumer of English Hops in seasons of short supplies of home growth. The importations thus far received here have given the brewers good satisfaction, as none but the genuine article have been put upon the market, while the same cannot be said of Bavarians. Our advices from the Hop districts continue rather unfavorable. The late rains have caused a rapid growth of vine, but there is much complaint of mischievous lice. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 237 bales; imports of Foreign, 139 bales. We quote crop of 1871 at [illegible]c. @[illegible]c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 20c.@40c., with many lots quoted out of the extreme range; old growths at 8c.@15c.; foreign at 60c.@75c."

METALS—Copper has been in light request, on the basis of [illegible] cash; sales, 100,000 lbs.... Scotch Pig Iron has been offered freely, and has been weak and irregular in price on a restricted inquiry, with sales reported at [illegible], and Eglinton at $47, [illegible] bars being quoted at $48, and Eglinton at $47. American Pig has been in demand, and 300 tons have been sold on private terms, with No. 1 quoted at $[illegible]. Scrap Iron has been quiet, but steady.... English quoted at $73@$74, gold.... Lead has been dull at unchanged rates.... Spelter and Zinc quiet, yet steady.... Pig Tin dull and heavy, with Straits quoted at [illegible], gold. Tin Plates have been more sought after and quoted steadier, with sales reported of 2,000 boxes [illegible] Coke at $11 50@$12, closing at $12 25, gold, as the current quotation; and [illegible] boxes Coke Terne at [illegible] gold, ₩ box.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, but nominally unchanged in price. Sales at private have been confined to job lots within our range.... [illegible] bbls. St. Croix sold at auction at 50c.@63c. ₩ gallon. We quote new crop Porto Rico at [illegible]; Cuba, [illegible]; English Islands, [illegible], and New-Orleans, [illegible] ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quite sparingly [illegible] at steady figures, with Strained quoted at $3 20@$3 25; sales, 300 bbls. at $3 25; 1,350 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at [illegible] ₩ bbl.... Tar steady, but dull.... Spirits Turpentine has been in less confident request, and though opening buoyant, prices closed lower, under more liberal arrivals; sales, [illegible] bbls. at [illegible], closing at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

OILS—There has been a limited trade noted in most kinds, with values quoted without essential change.

PETROLEUM—Crude Petroleum has been dull and weak; sales, [illegible] bbls., in bulk, at 13[illegible].... Naphtha neglected and nominal.... Refined has been quiet and less buoyant, [illegible] at [illegible] for early delivery; quoted here at [illegible], and at Philadelphia, at [illegible]; sales, here, [illegible] bbls. [illegible] for the year, at [illegible].... Refined, in cases, inactive at from [illegible]. The Titusville *Press-Herald*, in its monthly report for May, makes the daily average production during the month 15,[illegible] bbls., showing an increase of 3,[illegible] bbls.; and the stock on the 1st of June at the wells, [illegible] bbls., or an increase of [illegible] as compared with the stock on May 1.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and weak [illegible] for early delivery; sales have been reported [illegible] New Western Mess, $13 [illegible] for Western Prime Mess; [illegible] for Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery, the demand has been moderate, noted at lower rates; sales, 3,000 bbls. Western Mess, including 500 bbls. seller June at $12 [illegible]; 1,000 bbls. seller July at [illegible]; and [illegible] bbls. seller September at $13 [illegible].... City-dressed Hogs continue in slack request at [illegible] ₩ lb.... Cut Meats have been in less demand at from [illegible] for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, and [illegible] for Bellies, ₩ lb. The reported sales since our last, equal 100 pkgs. within the range.... Bacon has been in moderate demand at steady rates, with sales reported of 700 pks. at 7¾c. for Western Long Clear, 7¾c. for Long Clear [illegible] for Short Clear, and [illegible] for Stratford.... Lard has been comparatively slow of sale and less buoyant as to price. Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9[illegible]c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9[illegible]c., for good to choice Western steam, 9[illegible]c. for City Steam and Kettle, [illegible] for No. 1.... For forward delivery the demand has been on a restricted scale, with sales reported of 1,000 tcs. Prime Western Steam, including 250 tcs., seller June, at 9 7-16c., and 750 tcs., seller August, at 9[illegible]c.... Beef has been very dull and in buyers' favor at from [illegible] for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has attracted very little attention, and has been quoted nominal at from $14@$17 50 for Prime Mess; $17@$20 for India Mess, ₩ tierce.... Beef Hams have been very quiet at $22@$27 as the extremes.... There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for most kinds of Butter and Cheese, with the advantage, as to price, in favor of the purchasers, on increasing offerings. We quote: Butter within the range of from [illegible] for inferior to very choice new State; and [illegible] for new Western; Grease Butter, 8c.@9c. ₩ lb., and Cheese within the range of 10c.@14½c. for poor to choice new factory, and 7c.@13c. for common to very choice new Dairy, and [illegible] for Skimmed, ₩ lb.

RICE—A light inquiry has been noted for stock, which has been offered with reserve and quoted firm. We quote: Carolina, $[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs. for ordinary to choice; Rangoon, $6 [illegible]@$7 [illegible], and Patna, $7 [illegible]@ $7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEED—Further sales of 1,[illegible] bags Calcutta Linseed have been reported at $2 30, gold; market very firm; values nominally as in our last.

SOAP—There has been a fair jobbing call noted, chiefly for domestic, at steady rates. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, [illegible]

SPICES—Have been held with confidence, though [illegible] Cassia, 35½c.@37c.; White Pepper, [illegible]; Nutmegs, [illegible]; Ginger, [illegible]; Pimento at 13½c.@14c.; Cloves, [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—A fair inquiry prevails for prime stock, [illegible] sales have been reported of 145,000 lbs., at 9[illegible]@9[illegible]c. for ordinary to prime, closing at the inside figure.

TOBACCO—A good inquiry prevails for Kentucky at uniform prices; sales 500 hhds., at 8[illegible]@[illegible]c. There has been less activity in Seed Leaf, but holders have shown confidence in moderate offerings. [illegible] cases new Connecticut, second and fillers at [illegible]; [illegible] cases Ohio at [illegible]; [illegible] cases new Pennsylvania at 14½c.@18½c.; 475 cases new Ohio at 10½c.@11c.; and [illegible] cases old crop Sundries at 11c.@19c. Havana has been in demand and steady; 300 bales sold at 95c.@$1 12½. Manufactured stable and firm.

TEAS—Have been quoted somewhat irregular in price, on a light trade, within our former range; sales 1,000 half chests Japan and 1,000 half-chests Oolongs on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at 90c. ₩ gallon; sales, 150 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—There has been decidedly less demand for room, both on berth and charter, in the local markets, and rates have shown less firmness, on much lighter offerings of Grain, and very moderate offerings of other kinds of produce. From the outports, the reports are of a very moderate movement at almost nominal figures. From the Gulf and Southern ports the advices are of a good demand for vessels for European, Spanish, [illegible] United States.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements [illegible] at 2[illegible]d., ₩ 280 lbs., and, by steam, 23,000 bushels Grain, at 8[illegible] Corn, and 8[illegible] for Wheat; 15,000 bushels do. ([illegible]); same terms; 4,000 boxes Cheese at [illegible] tons [illegible] tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, [illegible] General cargo, from Manila, privilege of London, on private terms, [illegible] barks, with [illegible] and 2,000 boxes Sugar, respectively, reported from Havana, at [illegible], and a Spanish brig, with 1,400 boxes do., from do., at [illegible].... For London, by sail, 600 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 23,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. for Corn, and 9[illegible]d. for Wheat, which were extreme rates at the close; 300 bbls. Rosin, at 3s. ₩ 280 lbs.; 300 boxes Extract Logwood, at 20s.; 125 bbls. Sheepskins, 110 pkgs. Clocks, and 150 pkgs. Tobacco on private terms; also an American ship, 1,600 tons, [illegible] the berth for general cargo. And a Spanish bark, 1,400 boxes Sugar, reported from Havana, at [illegible].... For Falmouth and orders, a Russian bark with 4,400 boxes Sugar, reported from Havana, at 50s.; two Spanish barks, with 2,400 and 1,800 boxes, respectively, and a Spanish bark with 1,250 boxes do., and a British bark, with 700 hhds. do., and a British brig with 2,400 boxes do. from do., at 45s.; an American ship, with 5,600 boxes do., from do., at 47s. 6d.; and a Spanish brig, with 1,000 boxes do., from do., at 47s. 6d.... For Antwerp, by steam, 2,000 tcs. Lard at 30s.; 1,300 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 32 hhds. and 31 cases Tobacco on private terms; 750 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 6d.; also, an American bark, [illegible] tons, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Bremen, a German bark, 492 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 1½d. ₩ bbl.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 400 tcs. Lard and 400 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.; 75 tons Heavy Goods on private terms; also an American bark, 507 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Hamburg, by steam, 11,000 bushels Corn, 300 tcs. Lard, 250 boxes Bacon, 25 bbls. Beef, 224 hhds. and 100 cases Tobacco, 1,500 boxes Extract Logwood, 500 Hides, 600 sides Leather, and 500 bags Clover Seed, on private terms.... For the Levant, an American bark, 234 tons, hence with about 7,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 30c.... For New-Zealand, an American ship, 1,042 tons, with Lumber, reported from Puget's Sound, on private terms.... For Callao, an American bark, 1,071 tons, with lumber from Puget's Sound, on private terms.... For New-York, a Dutch bark, 717 tons, with general cargo, reported from Manila, at $13 gold; a British bark, with 1,200 hhds. Sugar, reported from Havana, at $8.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 14, 1872.

Only three cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards yesterday forenoon and the number of Beeves thereon contained was so small as to have no influence on the general condition of trade; on yesterday and today at Communipaw Yards trade in horned Cattle was firm, but not brisk; quality ranged from common to choice; prices from 11¼c.@13½c. ₩ lb.; weights from 5¼ cwt. to 9 cwt., on 56 lbs. to 59 lbs. to the cwt. net. On yesterday and today Sheep were very dull from 5c.@6c. ₩ lb. Lambs slow but firm, from [illegible] ₩ lb. Hog trade suffers from an over supply of Hogs. This forenoon Live Hogs were nominal from [illegible] ₩ lb. City Dressed sold from [illegible] ₩ lb., extreme range.

SALES.

[Cattle sales: largely illegible. Legible fragments: C. KEAR sold for self, 23 Steers, Kentucky, choice Cattle, at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 19 Steers, Indiana, ... Cattle ... W. B. GILLETT sold ... Steers, Illinois ... SCHUSTER & LAUTERBACH sold for ... COHEN & MCPHERSON sold for ... Steers, Illinois, from fair to choice ... Communipaw Sheep market. J. B. FIDDOCK sold 80 Sheep, weight 2,170 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb. ... Lambs ... KARR & HOUVER sold 65 Sheep ... Kentucky Lambs ... at 12½c. ₩ lb.]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,334 head of horned Cattle, 3,617 Hogs, 2,631 Sheep.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—FLOUR dull and nominal. BACON dull and unchanged. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—Lake IMPORTS—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Corn, 120,000 bushels; Wheat, [illegible] bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 100,307 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS from [illegible]—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7c. FLOUR quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $8 [illegible]; White, [illegible]. WHEAT inactive; sales of small lots No. 1 Milwaukee at [illegible]; holders would sell large lots at $1 50@$1 52. CORN dull; sales of 45,000 bushels at [illegible]; small lots at 55c. OATS quiet at 45c. PROVISIONS firmer. Sales of New Mess PORK at $13 [illegible]@$13 50. CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,500 head, making the supply for the week 7,900 head, or 470 cars, against [illegible] cars for the same time last week. Market dull and low, there being but little stock in the yards to operate on, but the unfavorable reports of the falling prices ruling in Eastern markets has acted as a damper to all operations. There were an immaterial number of sales to indicate the market; 60 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,125 to 1,275 lbs., brought, respectively, $[illegible]@$[illegible]; 25 Texas Steers, averaging 1,225 lbs., at $4 12½; 18 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,172 lbs., at $[illegible]. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500 head; market closed dull at $[illegible]@$[illegible]; 5 or 6 loads remain in yards to be shipped East. HOGS—Receipts, [illegible] head; market dull and [illegible]; very little doing; [illegible] the only sale worth noticing was 240 head Missouri, averaging 180 lbs., at $4 30.

CHICAGO, June 14.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull, unsettled, irregular and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 40½, cash and June; $1 42½ July. [illegible] for regular; [illegible] for fresh, seller July; rejected, [illegible]. Yellow, [illegible] for regular. OATS steady at [illegible]. RYE unchanged and dull at [illegible]. BARLEY dull and nominal. WHISKY dull and declined, sales 80c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged; a lot of Mess Pork sold at [illegible]. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, for Oats, 8c. LIVE HOGS firm at [illegible]. CATTLE firm for good; sales at [illegible]. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 127,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,100 Cattle, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 307,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Cattle, 7,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. BUTTER—Heavy receipts depress the market; sales at 14c.@16c. PORK quiet and unchanged. Regular, $12 50. LARD—Demand light, and holders firm; Summer, 8¼c.; Winter, 8¾c.; Kettle, [illegible]. BULK MEATS firm and in fair demand for Clear Rib; others quiet; Clear Rib sold at 6½c.; Shoulders held at 4½c.; sales at 4¾c.; [illegible]. BACON firm; Shoulders, [illegible]; Sides, 7¾c.@7½c. LIVE HOGS firm at $3 75@$4 15. TOBACCO firm; sales 218 hhds. WHISKY dull and lower at 84c.; large sales could not be made at the quotation.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—TOBACCO—Sales, 145 hhds.; Lugs, $6@$8 50; low to good Leaf, $9@$12 50; medium to fine Cutting, [illegible]. FLOUR steady for low grades, medium to fancy steady; Extra Family, $[illegible]. GRAIN quiet. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 85 from store. CORN, 55c. OATS, [illegible]. RYE, 81 from store. PROVISIONS firmer and higher. PORK, $12 cash. BACON—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7½c., packed. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 6½c.; Clear Sides, 6½c., loose. Sugar-cured HAMS, 11½c.@12c.; Plain, [illegible]. LARD, 9c.@9½c., orders, [illegible]c. higher. WHISKY dull at 84c.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; buyers demand a reduction. CORN dull and drooping at 45c. for Yellow. OATS dull and lower at 37c. for No. 2. RYE dull and unchanged. WHISKY steady at 88c. PORK firm at $13, cash; $13 [illegible] buyer December. BACON firm at 5¾c. for Shoulders, 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7¾c. for Clear Sides; order lots at outside figures. LARD—No sales. LIVE HOGS and CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn and 10,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, June 14.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; declined 3c.@6c.; Amber Michigan opened at $1 [illegible], closed at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Red, $1 [illegible]; Michigan, $1 [illegible]; no grade, $1 [illegible]. CORN declined 1c. at 42c.@42½c. for No. 1; 40c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS irregular; no vessels here. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 [illegible]; No. 2, $1 45. OATS steady; No. 2, [illegible]. CORN dull and lower at [illegible] for No. 2 Mixed. RYE [illegible] for No. 1. BARLEY [illegible]. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour and [illegible] bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, June 14.—WHEAT dull and a shade lower at $1 [illegible] for Extra, $1 [illegible] for No. 1 White, $1 [illegible] Amber Michigan. CORN steady at 52c. OATS dull and lower at 39c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—WHEAT quiet and neglected. RYE dull and nominal. CORN easier; sales of 8,000 bushels Western Mixed from the store at 66c. Nothing doing in BARLEY or MALT. OATS steady; sales of 4,000 bushels Western at 48c.@49c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 14.—COTTON [illegible] dull; Middlings, 25c.; net receipts, 205 bales; gross, 209 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 31,327 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,589 bales; gross, 1,627 bales; exports to Havre, 3,716 bales; coastwise, 3,748 bales; sales, 2,100 bales.

MOBILE, June 14.—COTTON easier; Middlings, 24c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,148 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 171 bales; gross, 208 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,393 bales; sales, 650 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 14.—COTTON nominal; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 41 bales; sales, 37 bales; stock, 1871, 1,210 bales; 1872, 2,929 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 227 bales; sales, 214 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 14.—COTTON quiet, no demand; Middlings, 24 bales; net receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, 65 bales; stock, 4,265 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,262 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,532 bales; sales, 262 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 14—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 91[illegible]; 10-40s, [illegible].

1 P. M.—American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 91¼; 1867s, [illegible]; [illegible].

4 P. M.—Consols and American Securities unchanged.

PARIS, June 14.—Rentes, 55f. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,800,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11[illegible]d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, including 11,000 bales for export, and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 822,000 bales, of which 225,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 72,000 bales, including 15,000 bales American. Actual export, 6,000 bales. The stock afloat bound to this port is 245,000 bales, including 51,000 bales American. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including [illegible] quarters American.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS dull. Corn, 27s. 3d. Wheat, California White, 12s. 6d.@12s. 10d.; Red Spring, [illegible].

4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

Evening—Linseed OIL, £36@£37 ₩ ton.

LONDON, June 14—TALLOW easier at 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for Russian. Refined PETROLEUM, 18½d.@18¾d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Spirits TURPENTINE, 34s. 6d.@35s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 14.—PETROLEUM, 46½f. for fine pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for Monday, June 17: Nos. 402, 409, 281, 411, 412, 100, 222, 248.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY—INVOLUNTARY CASES.—3250, Robinson vs. Godefroy et al.; 3394, Campbell vs. Andrews et al.; 3431, Hill et al. vs. Fallon; 3475, Pierson vs. Jones; 3488, Churchill vs. Wildy; 3508, Coons et al. vs. Parham et al.; 3522, Jacoby et al. vs. Fiske et al.; 3526, Weld et al. vs. Sparks; 3530, Sailer et al. vs. Breithaupt et al.; 3580, Martin vs. Martin; 3582, Haas et al. vs. Blumenthal; 3586, Silvermore vs. Whitson; 3606, Mackintosh vs. Dickinson et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 14.

Causes argued before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Gilbert and Cardozo.

The Oneida National Bank vs. The Manhattan Savings Bank; order modified by striking out allowance; in other respects affirmed without costs. Opinion by Judge LEONARD.

Penfield vs. James et al.; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge LEONARD.

In the matter of petition of Bassford to vacate assessment, &c.; in the matter of the petition of John McArthur to vacate assessment, &c.; in the matter of the petition of Henry Wehrling to vacate assessment; orders appealed from reversed. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

In the matter of North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge GILBERT.

Mary Swords, Administratrix, vs. William Egan et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

In the matter of probate of the last will and testament of Charles Fox, deceased; decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 14.

By Judge Barnard.

J. B. Tallman vs. M. L. Pancoast; the new affidavit is more defective than the first.

In the matter of the general guardianship of Edward H. Lovell; I think the mother should have notice of this application—also, perhaps, the guardian.

Lindemeyer vs. Harrison; no order can be made upon the examination, except to give the receiver leave to sue.

White vs. White; motion cannot be granted upon the papers; the plaintiff may move again whenever she can show that the defendant has money, property or employment; the motion for a special jury must be denied; there is nothing whatever to justify such a proceeding.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York vs. Benjamin J. Cahoon et al.; every party who appeared in the cause is entitled to notice of the application for the reference.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 14.

By Judge Freedman.

Frederick Blankenhorn vs. Thomas Blankenhorn; referee's report confirmed, and decree granted.

In the matter of Louis A. Depau; motion granted, with $10 costs. (See opinion with clerk.)

James H. Holden vs. James P. Matthews. (See memorandum on papers.)

Thomas Hyslop, &c., vs. Ely Hancock; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Cousinary vs. Hydecker; reference ordered.

Taylor vs. Coulter; judgment for the plaintiff.

Tigh vs. Dayton; motion denied.

In the matter of the petition of Mary Cushman; order confirming referee's report and directing payment.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Schroeder vs. Murphy; motion denied. See opinion.

Andrews vs. Page; order settled.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY. *Speech on 4th January, 1872.*

Amusements This Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA (English Opera.) Matinée at 1½.—MARTHA—Miss Emma Howson, Mr. Seguin.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Pateman. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crisp. Matinée at 1½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FORTUNIO AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS—Mrs. J. A. Oates and company. Matinée at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—CHICAGO—Mr. Charles R. Thorne and company. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, MINSTRELSY, DANCES.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

TERRACE GARDEN.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL GARDEN CONCERT.

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We publish this morning a statement of the political condition of the country, based upon a careful sifting by our correspondent at Philadelphia of facts obtained from the thousands of Republicans gathered in that city, from all the States of the Union, during the sessions of the National Convention. The views of the informants of our correspondent as to the strength of Mr. GREELEY with the Democracy having been since verified by the action of several Democratic State Conventions, we are convinced that the latter to be found in our columns this morning presents an entirely fair view of the situation. The organized raid upon the Treasury which Judge MATHEWS dreaded in case of the election of Mr. GREELEY seems to be indefinitely postponed. "Reformer" FENTON and Patriot HUTCHINS have, of course, "ciphered out" a very different showing for the Tammany candidate, and will be at Baltimore prepared to prove to the hungry Democrats that GREELEY has rent the Republican Party asunder, and that with their help the "raid" is a sure thing. From present appearances the Democrats are likely to believe them, and there is to be a season of joyful expectancy, to be followed by bitter disappointment and mutual charges of swindling.

We promised to place before the public some information with reference to the system on which Sheriff BRENNAN conducts his office, and we make a beginning today toward the fulfillment of our pledge. The story is short and simple—it shows that BRENNAN makes the County pay at the rate of $1 or $1 50 (for his terms vary) for each *arrest*, whereas he is only entitled by law to fifty cents for each commitment. In this way he is enabled to "rake in" a good round sum of money. But this is only one source of his profits. We shall explain others in due season. The swindle in the system we expose today is obvious enough—and let it be remembered that BRENNAN is one of the men whom Mr. GREELEY bids the country to accept as "Reformers." The Tammany gang know that their only chance of full restoration to power depends upon the success of the Greeley faction, and hence they are all supporting it. Among GREELEY's advocates there are few more earnest than MATT. BRENNAN.

No one thing will do so much to help the Republicans to an overwhelming victory in November as proper nominations for Congress, and we hope our friends in all the districts will speedily awaken to the necessity of putting before the people for these important positions men whose ability and political integrity cannot be questioned. It is the most essential part of the conspiracy to revive the moribund Democracy by the aid of HORACE GREELEY, that the House of Representatives shall be carried in the interest of the coalition, and in no way can it be so certainly baffled as by the Republicans nominating Congressmen who can poll the full party strength, and who are generally known to be trustworthy. We may need in the next House all the Parliamentary tact we can get, and as this is obtained only by experience, it may be well to nominate for reelection such of our members as have proved themselves faithful and able, and postpone to a more propitious season that "rotation in office" which is so dear to the politician hungering for place. We fear our friends have made some mistakes in this matter, and they cannot be often repeated without serious risk. In some cases, new men must, of course, for many reasons, be taken, and in all these instances the candidates should be men generally known as true and capable. We need a strong House of Representatives, and now is the time to secure it.

That other "Reformer," REUBEN E. FENTON, is spending the greater part of his days and nights in franking copies of Mr. SUMNER's Billingsgate all over the country. We all remember that the *Tribune* (now almost as much FENTON's "organ" as it is GREELEY's) was horrified at the continued existence of the franking privilege—but it will say nothing about FENTON's present abuse of it. The sort of Reform we should have if FENTON could do as he liked with the civil service, (as he soon would do if GREELEY ever became President,) is the Reform which a gang of thieves would carry out in the criminal laws. That is, he would flood the country with scoundrels, and then laugh at the people for being such fools as to allow him to do it.

No better reply to the indorsement of GRANT and WILSON by the Union League Club can be found by Mr. GREELEY's organ than that the Republican ticket will be defeated by fifty thousand majority. This trick of giving figures confidently beforehand is one learned from TWEED, but we warn our too-confident friends that TWEED discovered last Fall that there were some majorities which cannot be counted away. Its reliance on Tammany frauds, after that experience, is one of the weakest points yet displayed by the Greeley organ.

Mr. Greeley and the South.

The struggle now going on to turn the Southern Democracy for Mr. GREELEY is a very earnest one. His Democratic allies see plainly that the battle must be won in that section, if at all. The extent of Mr. GREELEY's strength in the North is scarcely worth calculating at this moment. It is certain that he has not yet attracted any large Republican support. It is equally certain that the Democracy are divided. He may add to or largely lose his strength, according as a united Southern advocacy is or is not obtained. Toward the South, therefore, the Democratic wire-pullers are directing all their energies.

At first they gave very flattering accounts of their success. Most people at the North supposed Southern Democrats to be pretty well agreed in feeling and opinion, and the first signs of public sentiment were, of course, in the affirmative. These were supposed to be conclusive, and the South has been for three weeks paraded as "a unit for GREELEY." Is this quite a correct statement of the situation?

We doubt it, and for these reasons: Many prominent Southern men have openly declared against Mr. GREELEY. Among these are Gen. MOSBY, Prof. EWELL, Hon. T. H. GILMER, Ex-Gov. WICKLIFFE. These names—and we might add to them by the score—are those of men representing widely different classes. MOSBY was a bitter, vindictive rebel. EWELL was an active and efficient officer in the Confederate army, and a man of character and intelligence. GILMER is a national Conservative, a politician, and an associate of the elder and once most influential men of the South. WICKLIFFE was an original Unionist, but a Democrat of the "Old Guard." The records of these men are very various. They have one thing in common in their present attitude. *They look toward a peaceful and prosperous future for the South.* Whatever may be their views of the policy of reconstruction, whatever objections they have made to the constitutional interpretation on which it is based, they are agreed in one thing: That reconstruction is a fact to be built upon, not to be overturned.

Now men of these views cannot accept the Greeley-Democratic coalition. It has no solid basis for them to stand upon. As partisans it outrages them. "I have all my life been a Democrat," says one of them, "and cannot vote for GREELEY without ignoring all political principles which have governed me in the past." As Southern men they are both insulted and alarmed by the prospect held out to them. They are insulted, because Mr. GREELEY is openly identified with the most offensive measures of the war and of reconstruction. He was extreme to the verge of inhumanity in his advocacy of military measures, and he has found nothing to criticise in the obnoxious reconstruction measures, except that they did not go far enough. They are alarmed, because they see in the combination surrounding him the hare-brained, reckless fire-eaters of the South, heated with vain hopes, kindling their old passions with promises of renewed political power—the plundering carpet-baggers, like WARMOTH, bent on strengthening their weakened hold on the South. From such a combination they know that no good can come. Lawlessness in the direction of violence and social disorder on the one hand, and lawlessness in the direction of corruption on the other, is threatened. From the one source can come only a deep disturbance of the progress of the South toward prosperity—a breaking up of the slowly-ripened harmony between employers and employed, and a direct blow at Southern production. From the other source can come only further robbery of the already tax-ridden Southern people. Is it unreasonable to suppose that these facts appeal to nearly all the Democrats of the South whom an actual property interest in their home has made sober and careful?

On the other hand, what have they to fear in the continuance of the Republican Party in possession of the National Government? The principles of reconstruction are forever settled. Whatever party may rule, equality, civil and political, before the law, can never be overthrown without another civil war. It would be absurd, then, to seek to change the Government because of what the party in power has done, if that can never be undone. The evil effects of reconstruction are now gone, or going. Political disabilities have been removed. The State Governments are passing into the hands of the full local constituencies. Corrupt government is on the wane. With a sense of stability in the community, with a reasonable assurance of four years more of national progress equal to that of the last four, uninterrupted by political changes, the future of the South is as safe as anything human.

Are we to suppose that this side of the argument will not present itself to the best men of the South? We believe that it will, and that the nomination of Mr. GREELEY at Baltimore would divide the Democracy of the South as the storm divides a half decayed tree-top, carrying the worthless half down to ruin, and leaving the remainder to a new and stronger growth.

[illegible] Reformers [illegible].

We have not been in haste to comment upon what is by courtesy called the Minority Report of the Custom-house Investigating Committee. The report itself brings forward no evidence that is not as stale and as dry as an old ship-biscuit. There are the same moldy, decaying slanders that were so thoroughly, yet so vainly, aired months ago, but nothing else. It is the old dish of "GRANT à la TOM MURPHY," on which the Tammany Republicans fed themselves and tried to feed the public for so long. The so-called report, superfluous and out of order, of two violent partisans, is received by some journals which call themselves Republican, and which once had some claim to that designation, as a kind of political gospel. In their hearts they rejoice over this help which has come to them from implacable enemies of the Republican Party and its principles. For when did it happen before that the arraignment of two Democrats—and Democrats of such a stripe!—was taken as conclusive against the men or the measures of the Republican Party?

We have heard of white-washing reports; but if there was ever a piece of deliberate, predetermined black-washing, it is this performance of Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY, who have now worthily completed the dirty work they began with the first sittings of the Committee. They devote themselves chiefly to that about which the most noise was made, the performances of "that young man LEET." The endeavor of the minority of the Committee to connect Gen. GRANT with LEET, and to make the former responsible for the latter, fails entirely. Such a connection, or such a responsibility, is absurd upon its face. For these people would have us believe, for example, that Gen. GRANT was under such obligations to Mr. STEWART that he was ready to make any political sacrifice to give him a place in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury; and yet that this young man LEET, who had not a dollar to give, or a feather's weight of influence to lend, had such a hold on him that he swept Mr. STEWART aside for LEET's sake, and not only Mr. STEWART, but Mr. GRINNELL and other men of like position and influence. What man, not blinded by prejudice and passion, will believe such folly?

But the unscrupulousness of the authors of this minority report is shown again by the effrontery with which they reproduce the old slander about LEET and the mess, which he was said to have demanded more money to support. If ever any story was utterly discredited, and proved to be the merest idle fiction, this was, and by evidence which was complete and unimpeachable. The whole story about Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK, and LEET's influence with them, and through them with the President, was blown to pieces; and yet here we have it in this minority report, put together and stuck upon its legs as if it had some life in it, and was not a rotten and dismembered, ghostless corpse.

As to the corruption that was discovered in the Custom-house, there was in the proper sense of the word, none discovered at all. Nothing was revealed, because nothing was told that was not previously known. There was just so much corruption shown as will always be found among large bodies of under-paid men, while human nature remains what it is; just so much as would be found in the public offices of any administration of this country, or of any other country, at any period; except that if we were to go back a generation or two we should find it much greater. The grave assertion in this report that "positions are given to men upon the nomination of politicians," is one of the coolest pieces of political Pecksniffism that was ever heard of. How it must have astonished the minds, and grieved the souls, of two Democratic Senators like Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY to discover that, during the three years of Gen. GRANT's Administration the civil service of the country had fallen so low that positions in the Custom-house were actually given upon the nomination of politicians! How different it would be if GREELEY were elected President! There are no office-seekers waiting around him with open mouths—no Fentons, Mudgetts, and Palmers. But, again, the spirit of BAYARD and CASSERLY's report is shown by their making a practice half a century old a charge against Gen. GRANT, when he, leading civil service reform, and lending it all the weight of his influence, is doing everything in his power that positions may not be given upon nomination of politicians. Upon such a report it is needless and vain to waste more words. Those who wished to use the investigation as a political engine will welcome this campaign document, and print it with Senator SUMNER's recent speech—its worthy fellow. Those who care merely for the credit of the country and of the Senate will [illegible]

Strikes and Strikers.

The strikers are evidently about to defeat themselves. The use of compulsion to deter men from working the full day's time, and the forcing of others to join the strikes, are tyrannical measures, and will cause a reaction of public opinion against the working men. The question will be asked if we are to have on a new stage here the disgusting and atrocious scenes of the British "unions" and their tyranny, of which READE has given so graphic a picture in his novels.

Our American people are as much averse to oppression and injustice, exercised by a working class, as by an aristocracy. They do not believe in shooting or maiming men who are doing their honest day's work, whether the act be perpetrated by members of unions or members of oligarchies. The voice of common sense and justice is stronger in this country than all the outcries of one class against another. The workman himself expects soon to be a capitalist, and therefore cannot approve of too harsh dealing toward those who disagree with their class, or toward their employers.

We see something of the influence of this intelligent common sense in the fact that the workmen of one of the largest factories here—the Singer Sewing-machine—have apparently come back to the old ten-hour plan. That the Messrs. BREWSTERS' workmen should have revolted is a most unexpected and disappointing phenomenon, as that manufactory is one of the few instances of co-operation in New-York, the laborers receiving ten per cent. of the profits. It would apparently prove that that species of co-operative production does not restrain the workmen from struggles against their employers. It would be interesting to hear, from some of the more intelligent working men, how they justified such a strike as that. To us it appears the most foolish and indefensible strike we ever heard of. In many trades, we are convinced that the laborers are deeply injuring themselves by their strikes. Boots and taxation are already driving numbers of manufacturers into Connecticut, New-Jersey, Long Island and Westchester County. Some trades are even driven as far away as Massachusetts.

Now, a sudden addition of twenty-five per cent. to wages will close many factories in this City, and will cause the business to be carried on in the surrounding country. The factories on the Hudson are doing full days' work, and in all probability the strikes will not reach them. They will either drive the competing houses of New-York out of the field, or they will compel them to transfer their machinery to the country. The piano manufacturers seem about to remove from the City, and no doubt many others will do so. Then it should be remembered that, owing to the tariff, many of our manufactures can hardly keep above water. The taxes on raw materials make it impossible for them to compete with similar foreign products. Now, a sudden addition of wages will evidently almost ruin them. Such dealers will close their shops and factories, as the machine-makers and ship-builders have done before them. It would not be at all a remarkable result of these strikes, if many large branches of manufactures were broken up in this City. Bad legislation and taxation have already driven away some of our commercial business to other cities. Eight-hour days and strikes may do the same with our manufactures.

Certain branches, it is true, will always remain here. We must have buildings, and we must paint, and furnish, and have plumbing-work done in them. These trades may obtain what they seek. But if they do, they merely add to the universal expense of living. Every shop-keeper and landlord will charge some of this twenty-five per cent. advance on rent or prices of commodities. New-York will be a dearer City than ever.

We wonder that our manufacturers and employers of labor do not offer one reasonable compromise to the workmen—and that is, to pay them *by the hour*. Then, if a laborer chooses to secure more time to himself for leisure or improvement, or any other object, he can have it, but loses so much of his wages. The master does not compel him to labor ten hours. He pays him for his time, whether it be for twelve or for six hours, or for one hour. This is a perfectly reasonable offer. It is the principle guiding the remuneration paid many other branches of work. It ought to determine the payment of a laborer's work. "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," half wages for a half day's work. The laboring class could not long object to such a proposition. They might ask higher wages for each hour, but that is their own affair. They would be paid according to what they did. We have no doubt that either this mode, or payment by piece-work, will be the solution of this great question. In the mean time, however, there must be much suffering and disorder.

Shall We Have Clean Streets?

Street-cleaning as a department of City business is to cost a good deal of money. The Police Board has submitted for the approval of the Mayor and Controller an official estimate full of ridiculous blunders in detail, but the gross amounts of the various divisions of which, we assume to be correct. From this it appears that under the head of rents, pay-rolls, and maintenance of the department generally, there will be required for the six months and twenty-one days remaining of the year, at date of estimate, the sum of $620,004. A simple calculation will show that this amounts to $1,125,206 per annum. To this must apparently be added about $10,000 a year for stationery and various incidental expenses, and allowing twenty per cent. per annum for depreciation of plant, which is valued at $338,150, (one-fifth being equal to $67,630,) we have a total yearly expenditure on account of street cleaning of $1,[illegible]. This, as will be perceived, is in the [illegible] of a very [illegible] who [illegible] hopefully about a [illegible] remunerative return, of a very handsome nature, being derived from the street-sweepings, garbage, &c. which come into the possession of the Department. It is, perhaps, safe to confine our expectations of revenue from such a source within moderate limits. The Board of Police evidently counts manure as worthless, since no note of it has been made in the estimates. We can only account for the omission on the theory that since the collapse of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, President SMITH has not enjoyed his accustomed frequency of intercourse with Mr. GREELEY, whose agricultural experience would have been extremely valuable in a case like the present.

Under BROWN's contract, the nominal cost of cleaning the streets was $[illegible]. But under the estimates of 1871, as of previous years, there was apportioned for "additional" street-cleaning, $100,000; for removing snow and ice from Broadway, $[illegible]; for street-cleaning under Board of Health, $[illegible], and for removing night-soil, offal, &c., $[illegible]; making in all, $[illegible]. If we mistake not, these amounts failed to cover all that BROWN demanded and partly received at the close of 1871. We assume that each of these items as well as a few thousands more for "sprinkling" roads and avenues, will be covered by the new Street-cleaning Bureau. Briefly, the Board of Police asks for about double the amount paid to BROWN. As out of this amount BROWN made money and paid heavy assessments to the politicians who had got him the contract besides, it will be perceived that the Police Commissioners have an enormous margin out of which to effect the urgently-needed improvement in the state of the streets. To the fulfillment of their bargain, the public will hold them very strictly to account. After a reasonable interval has been allowed for perfect organization, the condition of the public highways will be narrowly watched, and for every pestilence-breeding heap of rotting filth the Board of Police must bear the direct responsibility. Any attempt to pervert the Street-Cleaning Department to political purposes will be resented with an emphasis proportioned to the more or less direct tampering with human life which would be involved in such a proceeding. The control of another fifteen hundred voters may seem to the political tricksters of the Police Board too good an opportunity to be thrown away. This danger has been clearly foreseen by the public, who welcomed any change in a business which had been so grossly and fatally mismanaged. The Police Commissioners will therefore have the satisfaction of knowing that any packing of the Bureau with mere political hacks will be a very hazardous experiment for themselves.

We give in another column a tolerably exhaustive account of the condition of the principal down-town streets as visited by our reporters. From this it will be perceived that some of the most potent aids of pestilence still exist in our midst, in alarming profusion. Two conclusions to be gleaned from this report deserve immediate attention. One is, that absolutely perfect street-cleaning is a simple impossibility while the paving of down-town thoroughfares is in such an execrable condition. The other is, that while the inhabitants of down-town wards are permitted to throw into the street, from doors and windows, all varieties of household refuse, six cleanings per diem would be found insufficient to keep down the supply of decaying garbage and sickening stenches.

Where to Go This Summer.

No country in the world enjoys so great a variety of pleasant Summer resorts as ours. And yet our people do not know how to deal with them, nor do the hotel and lodging-house keepers understand, as a general thing, how to make them attractive or comfortable. If our "high and mighty" hotel landlords, and our money-making steam-boat-owners, would condescend to take a lesson from the Germans, we are persuaded they would make much more money, and give the public far more satisfaction. Even a German beer-garden is an immensely more attractive place than some of our first-class hotels. In this climate people want shade, and, if possible, a place to eat and drink in, with the free air around and a view beyond. To be shut up in a heated, close dining-room, filled with flies, and smelling of superannuated boiled cabbage, is not the entertainment the "tired denizens" of a city "hanker after" when they call for a dinner at a country or sea-side hotel. In Germany, at a similar house, the waiter would show you to a cool, open garden, or a large, airy hall, with the best views the region could afford. The windows would be ornamented with flowers, and the doors arched with vines. Dining under such circumstances becomes an aesthetic enjoyment instead of an infliction.

With such a superb river as the Hudson, in Germany, there would be every facility offered the public for enjoying it. Romantic hotels would be built on the Palisades, and near every green forest ravine. The river boats would have saloon-decks, where families could dine under awnings, and enjoy the unequaled scenery, or solitary travelers could call for their cooling drinks, and sip them in view of the changing panorama.

So with some of the sea-side resorts we have within easy reach. They would not be, under skillful management, the dismal and cheerless localities they are now. But, more than this, our people do not select well the places which are offered them for Summer resort. We have a sea-border, which, from Hampton to Mount Desert, has an unequaled variety of gentle and grand scenery, and where every sort of accommodation can be found, from the hotels of Long Branch and the farm-houses of Long Island, to the luxurious cottages of Newport, the beautiful villas of the Massachusetts coast, and the bare taverns of Mount Desert. Yet the mass of the people know of nothing but Long Branch and Newport on this beautiful coast. The prices, too, vary with the accommodations, but range from $[illegible] a week to the highest expense of a Newport "cottage." So with our mountains. The traveling public know, it would seem, but the Catskills and the White Mountains; and yet there are most interesting towns in the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and our own State offers a mountain region of altogether original and attractive nature—the wilderness of the Eastern States, we mean the Adirondacks. Nothing in Swiss atmosphere can surpass the purity and the salubrity of the air of these mountains, while the journey by canoe or small boat through their lakes, and the camp-life for a few weeks there, is by far the healthiest excursion which can be offered to men or women, worn out by overwork, society, or care. Even the plain fare and hard accommodations encountered, are a means of health to most "victims of civilization." The trip is an expensive one, but much of the advantages can be derived from the air and the rough life there with but trifling expense, if the farm-houses or plain taverns are visited, and guides be dispensed with. Very interesting tours can also be made with rod and gun through the waters of Canada and the Provinces, or steam-boat and rail journeys on and near the St. Lawrence and Saguenay. The cottages of the habitans near these rivers offer very healthful and cheap resorts for a Summer.

One of the most novel, though somewhat difficult, Summer journeys to be made in this country, is to Lake Superior, and by the Northern Pacific into the wilderness, finally reaching that wonderful geyser-region, the Yellow Stone country. Or, if this be thought too difficult, let our traveler take the train to Denver, and then go by carriage by excellent roads to the wonderful plateau of Colorado, its springs and its parks. There he can "camp" and lead a tent-life for a few weeks, and gain a new vigor in the dry and stimulating atmosphere; or, he may choose a country tavern where he can be fairly comfortable.

But the crowning tour of all—one which is not surpassed in Switzerland or Norway—is the journey to the Yosemite Valley. A week or ten days will bring the tourist to San Francisco, and then, making up his party, he can spend a fortnight amid the most wonderful scenery of this continent, breathing an atmosphere which all travelers call unequaled for its life-giving and stimulating properties.

A few weeks spent in this remarkable region would be of more value and pleasure to our worn-out business men than months of ordinary journeying. Beyond this, too, are the California trips to the Geysers, the big trees, and a most attractive journey to the Columbia River. There is no lack of resorts to our Summer pleasure-seekers—the gentle and the wild; the cheap and the expensive; the near and the remote. There is not the slightest necessity for following every Summer the same round of tours. Each year could bring a new journey and fresh scenes and novel experiences.

MINOR TOPICS.

President GRANT has made an eminently proper appointment in selecting Gen. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, of New-Jersey, to represent the United States at the International Exposition in Vienna next year. No gentleman could have been selected whose observations there would have been of more value to his country.

The *Tribune* of yesterday remarks: "A prominent citizen of Flushing propounds this pathetic conundrum: 'We have one Grant man in this place. He is a great curiosity. He looks as if he wanted an office. What shall we do with him?'" So confirmed a joker as the *Tribune* editor, who wrote a satire on the conduct of that paper, under the pretext of discussing the true method of journalism, must be expected to sacrifice truth to humor. Careful investigation has discovered one voter in Flushing who avows his intention of supporting the Cincinnati ticket, while, on the other hand, the news-dealer in that village asserts that the sale of the *Tribune* among his customers has fallen off nearly 150 copies since Mr. GREELEY's nomination.

A well-meaning Coroner's Jury have accompanied a verdict on the murder of AUGUSTUS BROWN, with the recommendation that the Police should "prevent all gatherings of corner loafers." Beneficial as such a step might be, the request seems rather indefinite. For, if the Police are simply expected to prevent the rowdies from obstructing the sidewalks, that forms a portion of their duty already, and it is difficult to see what more they could legally do under such a recommendation. On the other hand, the jury might reasonably enough have made the suggestion that ward roughs, who are also politicians, should be treated like other criminals, both by the Police and the committing Magistrates.

The Springfield *Republican* tries very hard to wriggle out of the hole in which the Cincinnati nomination placed it. It says, in yesterday's issue, that many of the opponents of the Administration will "hesitate to vote for GREELEY," and that "they have not taken their necks out of one party yoke merely to put them into another." It would be very glad to see Mr. ADAMS substituted for Mr. GREELEY. If the *Republican* does not mind what it is about, it will be classed by the *Tribune* with the "Grant organs," and then what would become of it?

The farewell speech of Lord LISGAR, at the closing of the session of the Canadian Parliament, presents, as usual with such productions, no points of special interest. The retiring Governor assumes that the adoption by the Canadians of the articles of the Treaty of Washington which affect their interests, has placed in a clear light their "determination to share the fortunes of England." Correctly as this may represent the present feeling of the majority of the people of the Dominion, we should think they would very generally object to have the act of a mere parliamentary majority considered as a binding pledge of the popular decision for all future time.

One of the most absurd of superstitions has been that relative to the bite of the spider called the Tarantula, which takes its name from Taranto, in Italy. For centuries the more ignorant of the Italians have imagined that the wound of this insect is fatal unless cured by music, which aroused the person wounded from the lethargic sleep caused by the venom, and [illegible] the dance of [illegible] whirling [illegible] "dance" known as the Tarantella. Dr. CONVIGLIO, a distinguished medical professor at Naples, has lately been exposing the fallacy of this vulgar notion by purposely getting bitten, and wholly abstaining from any dervish-like gambols. Time, which unassisted cures so many ailments, cured the professor, to the great disappointment of the medical theorists.

AMUSEMENTS.

English Opera.

The series of English opera recitals at Bryant's will close this evening with a benefit performance by which Mr. W. W. SEGUIN, manager of the enterprise, is to profit. "The Doctor of Alcantara" will then be sung. At the matinée, "Martha" will be given. Last evening, "The Doctor of Alcantara" was represented for the first time this season. Mr. EICHBERG's unique compilation—for "The Doctor of Alcantara" is to be deemed an original work—is a tuneful and vivacious operetta, which would bear far more frequent repetition than it has had since it was interpreted at the French Theatre, five or six years ago. Its amusing story and melodious score were dealt with very happily yesterday. Mr. SEGUIN's company is much better fitted for rendering opera comique than for the exposition of the more trying compositions attempted until Friday. Little fault could be found with the latest representation. Miss EMMA HOWSON sang the music allotted to Isabella with precision and taste; Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN captivated the audience equally by her singing and action, and Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN supplied, as when "The Doctor of Alcantara" was produced, a most elaborate and amusing picture of Doctor Paracelsus. The remaining rôles were filled by Miss SCHOFIELD and Messrs. CHATTERSON, HOWSON and BARTLEMAN. The performance was remarkably spirited, and elicited lively tokens of satisfaction from a very large audience.

ILLINOIS.

Democratic and Liberal Conventions—The Tammany Candidates Losing Ground.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 10, 1872.

The near approach of the State Conventions—Democratic and "Liberal," but practically one and the same thing—creates some interest, although it is well understood what their action is to be. The Democratic Convention will appoint GREELEY delegates to Baltimore, and then there will be a fusion on a State ticket, on which Democrat and Liberal will be beautifully dovetailed in together. There is not much said about the candidates, but I suspect that KOERNER, of Belleville, will go on for Governor, and a Northern Democrat, COOLBAUGH or HOYNE, of this city, for Lieutenant. But it is difficult to tell, as everything is at sea yet. Many favor the nomination of PALMER for Governor, but I am of opinion he is not anxious to run the risk, but had rather hold off, looking out for Senatorial chances.

THE LIBERALS WEAKENING.

I do not think the Liberal movement is as strong in this State as it was immediately after the Cincinnati Convention. Republicans who were for the moment led astray, finding that, like poor Tray, they had got into bad company, and were likely to suffer from it, are gradually working their way back. The Chicago *Times* opposes GREELEY personally with great bitterness, and opposes his nomination by the Baltimore Convention in the most energetic manner. From its present course, it does not seem possible that the *Times* can be brought into his support, even with a Democratic indorsement. And the *Times* has a large influence still with the Democratic masses of the State, and, if it continues to oppose GREELEY through the canvass, more Democrats will not vote for him than Republicans will vote for him. In my trip of some hundreds of miles through the country last week I was surprised at the few Greeley men I found. I came across some who would go for him; but on inquiry found them all, with a single exception, to be of the Democratic persuasion; and most of these had a proviso that if no separate Democratic nomination were made. "What I know about farming" don't seem to captivate the farmers of Illinois. They want somebody at Washington who knows about State affairs, and as GREELEY's farm-book is full of crudities and impracticabilities, they are fearful that so will be his Presidency, should the fates ever inflict him upon the country in that capacity. All thinking men do not consider it an act of wisdom to transfer a New-York Ward politician into the Executive chair of the nation.

College Commencements in New-Jersey.

The annual Commencement exercises of the two colleges in New-Jersey will take place this month—that of Rutgers, at New-Brunswick, next week, and of Nassau Hall, at Princeton, the succeeding one. At New-Brunswick, in addition to the usual Junior exhibition, Baccalaureate sermon, Alumni meetings, reunion of literary societies, exercises by the scientific department, and the formal Commencement proceedings, there will be the opening of the Geological Hall. Gov. PARKER is to preside, and short addresses are expected from the following gentlemen: Rev. John A. Todd, D. D., (Class of 1845;) Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Hon. T. F. Randolph; Hon. A. B. Hasbrouck, Ex-President of the College; Hon. John A. Lott, Hon. R. H. Pruyn, (1833,) Hon. J. P. Bradley, (1836,) Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, (1836,) Hon. Cortlandt Parker, (18[illegible],) Hon. E. L. Larremore, (1850, President of the Alumni Association,) Hon. William H. Hendrickson, (President of the Board of Visitors.) Of the Graduating Class at the College, the honors have been awarded as follows: Valedictory, George H. Stevens, Albany; Latin Salutatory, William J. Leggett, Hudson, N. Y.; English Salutatory, Martin N. Wyckoff, Middlebush; Philosophical Oration, Charles A. Dunham, New-Brunswick.

Nassau Hall at Princeton will observe its 125th annual Commencement. The programme just issued announces the Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. McCOSH on Sunday, 23d; Class Day exercises on Monday; gymnastic exhibition, oration by Senator FRELINGHUYSEN before the Literary Societies, Alumni meeting and Junior orations on Tuesday, and the graduating exercises, conferring of degrees, &c., on Wednesday, closing with the Alumni dinner in the afternoon. Trains are announced to leave New-York at 9 and 3 o'clock A. M., returning at 4:55 and 7:30 P. M. The quarter centennial meeting of the Class of 1847, the decennial meeting of the Class of 1862 and the triennial meeting of the Class of 1869 will also be held at this Commencement. The competing orations for the Trustees' medals and the Maclean prize, founded by the late President, are: Clio—J. P. K. Bryan, of South Carolina; G. Howard Duffield, of New-Jersey, and Simon J. McPherson and Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., of New-York. Whig—J. E. Adams and H. H. North, of Pennsylvania, A. Sweet, of New-York, and Jos. H. Corwin, of Ohio. The last Commencement was favored with the presence of President GRANT. The new term will commence on Sept. 11, when there will be a contest for the Stinnecke Scholarship of $[illegible], tenable for three years.

The Next Vice-President in the City.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, Republican candidate for Vice-President, was in the City, yesterday, at the Astor House, where he was called upon by a large number of prominent Republicans. Senator WILSON spoke with the utmost confidence to his friends of the prospects of a grand triumph in November for the Republican ticket. He has not yet made any arrangements for taking a personal part in the campaign; but announces that he is ready to make addresses to the people in such States as may be determined upon by the National Committee. Now, as always heretofore, he is entirely at the service of the cause of freedom, and ready to do his full share of whatever work may be required to make more decisive an already assured triumph. He left last evening for his home at Natick, Mass., where a hearty welcome awaits him from those old neighbors who for so many years have delighted to do him honor.

Hon. HENRY WILSON spent the afternoon of yesterday in Brooklyn, and held a protracted interview with Mr. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy-five, and also of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County. Mr. WILSON will not speak in Brooklyn at present, but will return later in the campaign to deliver an address at the Academy of Music, and to be present at a reception to be given him at Mr. WOODRUFF's residence. The Senator took the 8 P. M. train for Boston.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the last two or three months at intervals, we have been promised a dividend of at least twenty-five per cent. The last promise was to be fulfilled June 1; the reason or excuse for not paying then, was that "HANK SMITH" had not paid in $30,000, that was due April 1. So now it seems the depositors must wait "HANK SMITH'S" pleasure. Mr. SMITH'S indorsers are said to be responsible. Among them is JAY GOULD. Why not, then, enforce collection, so long past due? The Market Savings Bank, that was considered so poor in assets, have now thirty per cent. on hand to pay their depositors, showing they have a live man for their receiver. There is evidently a growing dissatisfaction against Mr. KNAPP as receiver. Some one with energy is needed, and must be had. A DEPOSITOR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 14, 1872.

[illegible]—What has Become of the Money?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What has become of that project for a statue to our "Later Franklin," which was to add beauty and dignity to Printing-house square? We recollect that shortly after the Cincinnati Convention the fact published its semi-occasional "statement," accompanied by an urgent appeal to the public to come down with the balance of funds required for the undertaking, but we have heard nothing further concerning it. Whether we are to have the statue indeed, or whether the enterprise is to remain in statu quo, we are left in doubt. Is not such apathy rather unaccountable when "enthusiasm" for the "great original" is so "universal and overwhelming?" Where is "the boss" and the smaller fry of the old Tammany school that they do not respond to this demand for a statue of their friend and admired candidate? Where are "the masses" whom the "grand and good HORACE" has labored for these many years, that they do not come forward and contribute their mite to embalm in enduring brass the classic form and features of their benefactor? INQUIRER.

The Crazy Candidate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From my childhood until a month ago the *Tribune* has been my newspaper. Our whole family was brought up on it. We were taught to believe in HORACE GREELEY as a pure patriot and an honest man, who would not falter in principle. We were ready to vote for him solid for any position. But now what! "We are seven," and we stand the perfect number ready to cast a solid vote against him. We are sadly disappointed—I might almost say disgusted—by his recreancy. Cursed ambition has ruined him. He ranks with our fallen Chief-Justice an object of pity.

My father, now well advanced in years, finds it hard to give up his old friend; he avoids talking about it, simply saying, "I shall vote for GRANT." So say we all. L. W.

YONKERS, Thursday, June 13, 1872.

Greeley Republicans—A Party of "Dead Beats."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A countryman was at the Astor House a few days ago, inquiring for the Greeley Committee. He was shown several of them. After looking at them and the political scalawags dodging about them, he remarked that he had never seen so shabby a party of "dead beats," and if they were City representatives of the Greeley Republicans, they were just like the few Greeley Republicans in the country. He said the Greeley Republicans in the country were played-out politicians, whom the Republican Party regarded as [illegible]; the Republican Party would be stronger without them and the Democratic Party weaker with them. He spoke the exact truth. Look at the played-out Cochranes, Kilpatricks and Barnums at the Astor House, and their "dead-beat" counterparts in the country, and you can see what a shabby, out-at-the-elbows, forlorn set of soreheads Greeley Republicans are! They are blowhards, who would like to borrow a dollar, as certain voters in the country like to borrow a quarter before voting on election day. That GREELEY could think of being elected President by the support of such [illegible] played-out politicians shows the kind of a President he would make if the people were mad enough or insane enough to elect him! It is to be hoped that the Baltimore Convention will indorse GREELEY'S nomination, so that a bad and unwholesome party and its "dead beats" may all be buried together for the common good. A READER.

THE BROWN MURDER.

The Inquest Before Coroner Young—Verdict Against Smith and Tully.

The murder of Mr. AUGUST BROWN, of No. 32 Lewis-street, who, while returning to his residence from the theatre, accompanied by his wife, on last Saturday night, was beaten to death by a gang of rowdies, was investigated by Coroner YOUNG yesterday. JOHN SMITH, who struck down Mr. BROWN, JAMES and RICHARD TULLY, and RICHARD, alias "Dock," and JOHN ALLISON, all members of the assemblage of loafers known as "the Division-street gang," were in custody. The TULLYS and the ALLISONS respectively are brothers. JAMES TULLY, who escaped at the time of the assault, and who was thought to have left the City, was found by Capt. MCDONNELL at work in a coal-yard in Hester-street, on Thursday, and arrested. Three other members of the gang have left the City. The first witness examined was Mrs. BROWN, who swore that while returning from the theatre with her husband, she was insulted at the corner of Attorney and Division streets by a gang of roughs, and one of them threatened to strike her husband, at which the latter began to pull off his coat, when one of the prisoners, JOHN SMITH, struck him and he fell, his head striking the sidewalk. She screamed, "My God, you have murdered my husband." Some persons came across the street and helped to carry her husband to a drug-store and then to his residence. A doctor came and said he was dying. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died, never having regained consciousness or speech from the time he was struck.

EDWARD CROLIUS, of No. 227 Division-street, saw the affair from his three-story window, but could not identify any of the prisoners.

HENRY BAUMAN, a little shoe-black, residing at No. 129 Stanton-street, swore that he was present at the occurrence. JOHN TULLY and FRANK ALLISON were there; saw a hand strike BROWN and the latter fall. After repeated questions the witness reluctantly identified SMITH as the one who struck the blow. The witness then began to cry, and said that while sitting in the Court-room another boy had threatened "if he squealed to break his head into two pieces." This boy, on being pointed out and arrested, proved to be one JOHN ROSENTHAL, of No. 137 East Broadway. Coroner YOUNG ordered him to be locked up.

GEORGE SPELFADEN, of No. 19 Sheriff-street, swore that he saw SMITH strike BROWN, and immediately after heard him say to the other members of the gang, "I gave him a good one; that ought to settle him."

MARY ANN BUCKLEY, a little girl residing in Mr. BROWN'S house, swore that JAMES TULLY and WILLIAM ALLISON were among those who carried BROWN home. TULLY said he had a mind to stay all night.

Officer [illegible], of the Thirteenth Precinct, swore that he overtook the men carrying BROWN into a drug-store. He suggested that BROWN be brought to the Station-house. Mrs. BROWN preferred he should be removed to her residence, and JAMES TULLY, the only one of the prisoners that the officer saw there, seemed more anxious that BROWN should not be taken to the Station-house than even Mrs. BROWN was.

After Deputy Coroner MARSH had read his post-mortem examination, showing that death resulted from fracture of the skull caused by violence, Coroner YOUNG charged the jury.

After a short absence, the jury found the following verdict: "That AUGUST BROWN came to his death by a blow on the head at the hands of JOHN SMITH, on the night of June 8, 1872; and we further find that JAMES TULLY was accessory thereto, and we urgently recommend that the Police authorities take immediate steps for the entire suppression of all gangs of corner loafers."

SMITH, on being formally examined, said he was born in this City, is twenty-one years old, a shoe-maker, residing at No. 16 Ridge-street. TULLY said he was twenty years old, born in the City, a laborer, residing at No. 26 Henry-street. They were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The prisoners RICHARD TULLY and JOHN and RICHARD ALLISON were committed to the House of Detention as witnesses. Owing to their desperate character, it was deemed necessary by Capt. MCDONNELL to handcuff them, which was done. The boys, HENRY BAUMAN and GEORGE SPELFADEN, were also held as witnesses and taken to the House of Detention.

School Receptions.

The boys of Grammar School No. 11, gave their annual reception yesterday, presenting a programme of unusual interest. "An Old-fashioned Spelling-Match," was conducted by City Superintendent KIDDLE, which was entered into with great zest by the boys. Dr. JOHN HOWE gave a "consolation prize" to the vanquished. Hon. E. SMITH, State Superintendent of Public Schools, presided, and addresses were made by Major-Gen. A. S. WEBB, Dr. J. HOWE, Superintendent KIDDLE, Mr. J. W. [illegible], and others. A number of graduates leave this school for the College of the City of New-York.

The pupils of Grammar School No. 4, (Colored) gave their annual reception yesterday. The programme consisted of exercises in singing, declamation, reading, &c. Superintendent KIDDLE distributed a large number of certificates, and complimented the appearance of the school very highly. Addresses were made by Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible] JOHNSON, Rev. W. F. BUTLER, Mr. KINNEY and others.

THE REFORMED SYNOD.

The Amended Constitution Adopted—Report on the Domestic Missions.

After the usual opening devotional exercises yesterday morning, the Synod proceeded to business, Dr. ELMENDORF presiding.

The constitution, as amended, was brought up for discussion. Dr. VERMILYE suggested certain changes in form No. 1 in the appendix, which were made. By unanimous consent, the formulas in the appendix were [illegible].

Dr. PELTZ moved that the amended constitution be submitted to the Classes for adoption as a whole, with the exception of certain specified sections, which shall be submitted separately, with the recommendation of the Synod. After discussion this was adopted.

Dr. VERMILYE moved that the Committee on Revision have the formulas and [illegible] recommitted to them, with instructions to transfer them to the next Synod.

Dr. PELTZ felt that this work was not yet in a proper shape for submission to the Classis; and he, therefore, recommended that the Classis consider the two sections [illegible], and should they [illegible] the proposed change, then the old sections shall stand. This he held was necessary; because, should the [illegible] constitution be [illegible], and the new one not adopted, there would be no General Synod.

Mr. DOLITTLE did not think there was anything to fear in this direction. The Classis, he said, could act only upon the recommendations of the General Synod.

Rev. Mr. GANSE offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five ministers and three laymen to consider a union with the Presbyterian Church South, and report upon the same to the next Synod. This was unanimously adopted, as was also a report from the Committee appointed to consider the proposed consolidation of the Church Boards, recommending that they be allowed to remain as they are at present.

The report of the Committee on Domestic Missions was submitted. It says:

"In 1832 there were about 400 churches, and the amount contributed for extension was about $4,000, most of which was expended in itinerating agencies. During the first decade the number of churches reached 237, and the amount contributed had risen to $8,000, and about thirty-five missions were aided. In 1862 there were 386 churches, and the contributions rose to $17,000; and during the decade now closed there are probably 475 churches, and the amount contributed to the cause of domestic missions is $36,473 01. During the year just closed your Board has had under its care eighty-eight missions and has sustained, in whole or in part, eighty-five missionaries. These missionary pastors have had charge of 4,526 families, and of 4,896 members of their churches. They have received on confession of their faith [illegible], and added by certificate 368. Thus making a total addition of discipleship to the Master's cause of 987 souls. And beside this, the missionaries have had the supervision of 100 Sabbath-schools, in which there is an average attendance of 4,732 children reported—thus unquestionably bringing 10,000 children under the blessed influence of Sabbath-school instruction, beside a large number who receive catechetical instruction from the missionaries. It has been a year of sharp trials, and yet a year of great blessing, in the midst of which God has not forgotten mercy.

The receipts and expenditures were as follows: Two hundred and eighty-six churches have contributed $[illegible] [illegible]; Sunday-schools gave $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible] over last year; individuals have contributed $[illegible], being an increase of $[illegible] over last year; the income from legacies has been only $[illegible] [illegible] from this source of income have been a great embarrassment to the Board."

Attached to this statement was a strong appeal to the church members to consider this debt as in some measure a personal obligation, as the citizens of the United States look upon the national debt.

Elder SHEPLER objected to the Committee's contracting debts indiscriminately, and then pushing them off on the Synod. He moved to strike out the section of the report objected to. The report was recommitted to have the wording changed.

The Chair then announced the following as the committee on the subject of the union with the Presbyterian Church South, after which the Synod adjourned:

Revs. Ganse, Van Zandt, Van Cleef, Porter and Corwin. Elders Pruyn, Frelinghuysen and Hewson. On motion, the Chairman, Mr. ELMENDORF was added to the number.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Some of the letters indorsing GREELEY, which the *Tribune* says "will have weight," are among the heavy things that will sink him.

The Owego *Times* publishes a list of 270 Republicans and War Democrats who have already joined a Grant and Wilson Club in that village.

The Pittsburg Republicans held an enthusiastic GRANT & WILSON ratification meeting Wednesday night. The speakers were Senator MORTON and Hon. EMORY A. STORRS.

The San Francisco *Republican* gives a list of California journals, which shows that thirty-nine support GRANT, three are for GREELEY, and three (all in San Francisco) are on the fence.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* is now strong for GREELEY, but says: "If we were to select for the head of our column the name that would come nearest being the exponent of our opinions, we would place there JEFFERSON DAVIS."

President BLANCHARD, of Wheaton College, Ill., says he has a letter from Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., of Boston, in which he denies that his father is a Royal Arch Mason, and says that he never had anything to do with Masonry.

The Wilmington *Commercial* expresses the firm conviction that GREELEY'S nomination as the Democratic candidate at Baltimore will give Delaware to GRANT, provided the Republican canvass is conducted with a moderate share of prudence, firmness and common sense.

So far as we have seen, not a single Republican newspaper in Massachusetts has spoken in approval of Senator SUMNER'S bitter and unjust attack on President GRANT. The New Bedford *Mercury* believes that he will find it to be the most egregious blunder of his life.

A Boston reporter, favorable to GREELEY and BROWN, has been to Natick to interview Senator WILSON'S neighbors, and finds that one class (not large) regard him as unreliable as a politician, though noble as a citizen, while others declare that he is a safe friend, a good citizen, and true to his principles.

I. B. MCCRACKEN, a prominent Democrat in Detroit, Mich., made a speech there on Wednesday night, in which he came out for GRANT, believing that the Cincinnati platform dodged all the vital questions of reform, and that the Democratic Party is not sincere in its acquiescence in the constitutional amendments.

The Concord correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that Hon. BAINBRIDGE WADLEIGH, who has been nominated for United States Senator in New-Hampshire, "will not make PATTERSON'S place good, but is abler than any other Senator from New-Hampshire since JOHN P. HALE." He is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of the State Legislature.

Congressman ABRAM COMINGO, of Missouri, has written another letter, telling why the passive policy is distasteful to him, and asking if any reasonable man can expect a Democrat to do more than labor gently and faithfully for Mr. GREELEY under the circumstances. He also says that, should the Baltimore Convention, after carefully reviewing the situation, nominate a straight Democratic ticket, it will be the duty of every Democrat to support it.

The Holden *Enterprise*, one of the oldest newspapers in Johnson County, Missouri, made its appearance Wednesday with the names of GRANT and WILSON flying at the mast-head. It has heretofore been an independent newspaper, but leaning toward conservatism. In making the announcement the editor says that want of foresight in the Democratic Party, whose candor will permit the avowal, honestly confirms the disruption of the grand old party, and that the Republican platform contains every vital principle necessary to the complete work of regeneration, auspiciously begun and happily conducted by this Administration.

Laughing-Gas—Correction.

DRS. PADDOCK and SLOCUM have been the only operators at COLTON'S, No. 19 Cooper Institute, during the past seven years, with an interval of three weeks, (from sickness,) during which we were compelled to employ a young dentist, that cannot now advertise himself as "Late operator at the Colton Dental Association." [illegible]—*Advertisement.* G. Q. COLTON.

TWO MILLION FLASKS OF LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER were sold in the United States last year. This is probably equal to the total sales of all the poisonous insect bases during the same time. There is no other preparation known that is instant death to roaches, bed-bugs, ants, plant lice, fleas, &c., for, yet is so harmless as flour when eaten by human beings.—*Advertisement.*

LAUGHING GAS.—DRS. HASBROUCK and HOLLAND give gas daily, and have extracted teeth for more than 25,000 people without accident. Dr. HASBROUCK, late of Colton Dental Association, rooms No. [illegible] Broadway, corner 23d-st.—*Advertisement.*

No family should leave their house for the Summer without having it protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, which never fails, with prompt protection [illegible]. Ten years' experience.—*Advertisement.* E. HOLMES.

"BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the best—the only kind I handle."—G. G. [illegible].—*Advertisement.*

PYLE'S O. K.—Is the best household soap in market, and will so prove itself on trial. Sold by grocers everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co., CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STREETS. STRIPED ALPACA SACKS. AND LINEN SUITS. —*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
SUNDAY EDITION. SUNDAY EDITION.

THE DAILY TIMES of SUNDAY, June 16, will contain its customary literary and original matter, besides [illegible] special interest [illegible]. Among the original articles specially prepared for this edition will be found the following:

THE BLACK LIST. In this article will be found a complete analysis of the professions, and their tendency to crime, from a [illegible] of criminal records in the various Police Precincts of this City, with some remarks in regard to the Police and their efficiency.

A RIDE ON AN ENGINE is another interesting sketch, giving the experiences of the writer while riding on a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad. Some very interesting facts are given and new phases of travel are afforded.

Several other original articles will also be given, including popular subjects.

Among the other features of our Sunday issue will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading topics of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS as reported by our special writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic gossip, with announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES is especially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extraordinary popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 17 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Never allow Diarrhea, Dysentery, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints, the system is often rapidly reduced to a condition beyond the help of medicine, before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year especially, everybody should be provided with that certain and safe curative for all Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for, with this remedy at hand, all such affections may be promptly and efficaciously treated. Sold everywhere.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching, with poor, suffering, teething children.

The National [Elgin] Watch Company.
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT H. R. R. R., NEW-YORK.
DEAR SIRS: The watch made by your Company, which I have carried the past two months, has kept excellent time. I have carried it constantly [illegible]. During this time it has run uniformly with our standard clock. Truly yours, J. M. TOUCEY, General Superintendent.

Lake Mahopac.
Harlem Railroad now runs four daily trains to and from Lake Mahopac direct. The last train on Saturday will leave 42d-st., New-York, at 5:35 P. M., with drawing-room car attached.

The Ladies' Sea-Side Panama Hats. For riding and boating, extra quality. At AMIDON'S, No. 220 5th-av.

Skin Diseases.—Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy, the skin medicine of the age, is warranted to cure flesh-worms, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations of the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Every druggist sells it.

Everybody Can Have a Clear Complexion by using Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All Druggists in New-York and Elsewhere sell Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Note Paper, &c.—Reduction of twenty-five per cent. in prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Hats.—WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway. Silver Pearl Cassimeres only $5. Felt Hats, new styles, moderate prices. Straw Hats for everybody.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $45 each, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 912 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—LAWRENCE.—At the residence of the bride, in this City, on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., Dr. GEORGE H. BUTLER to HENRIETTA LOUISA LAWRENCE.

CONKLIN—LADD.—On fifth day evening, the 13th inst., by Friends' ceremony, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, WILLIAM CONKLIN to ELLEN C. LADD, daughter of William H. Ladd, all of Brooklyn.

CLAPP—VERPLANCK.—On Thursday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, Fishkill, on Hudson, by Rev. Dr. Shelton, assisted by Rev. John R. Livingstone, SAMUEL H. CLAPP, of New-York, to ANNA, third daughter of Wm. S. Verplanck, Esq.

CHAMBERS—VAN ARSDALE.—On Thursday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., GEO. A. CHAMBERS, of Chicago, to KATE, daughter of Henry Van Arsdale, M. D., of this City.

DALLY—CRASTO.—On Wednesday, June 12, at the second-avenue M. E. Church, by Rev. W. W. Bowdish, THEO. L. F. DALLY to ADELAIDE A., daughter of M. B. Crasto, Esq., all of Harlem.

HART—NESTELL.—On Wednesday, June 12, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. C. Wedekind, GEORGE W. HART, of Chicago, Ill., to IRENE NESTELL, daughter of John J. Nestell, Esq., of New-York.

JENKINS—CECIL.—On Thursday, 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. V. [illegible], Mr. HENRY W. JENKINS to Miss TILLIE CECIL, daughter of George Cecil, Esq., all of this City.

KIRHAM—WARREN.—At Munich, Bavaria, May 30, by Rev. H. H. Fowler, BENJAMIN P. KIRHAM, of Brooklyn, to LUCY H., adopted daughter of John T. Warren, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

WATSON—HILSON.—On Thursday, June 13, by Rev. J. S. Kennard, JOHN WATSON to Miss EUPHEMIA HILSON, all of this City.

WATSON—VANDERBOGART.—June 12, by Rev. Robert Fisher, SAMUEL W. WATSON, to Mrs. JANE VANDERBOGART. No cards.

DIED.

BROUWER.—On Friday, June 14, JACOB BROUWER, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 Essex-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, June 16, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester County, New-York, for interment.

CARNLEY.—At Carmansville, June 14, LYDIA A. CARNLEY, relict of the late Sheriff Thomas Carnley.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, June 16, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, corner 152d-st. and St. Nicholas-av. Train leaves 30th-st. at 2:30; returns at 5:01.

CORREJA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th inst., CELESTE, widow of Capt. John Correja, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 136 Livingston-st., on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CATLETT.—In this City, on the 14th inst., in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. ESTHER ANN, widow of Patrick Catlett, of Virginia, and daughter of the late Henry Laverty.

Notice of funeral in the evening and Sunday papers.

DURBROW.—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, 13th inst., GEORGE H. DURBROW, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Monday, 17th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9.10, and returning leave South Orange at 1:33. Friends are invited to be present without further notice.

FIELD.—At Berlin, Prussia, on Friday, May 3, Miss ALMIRA B. FIELD, second daughter of the late George Field and Frances Almeda, his wife, formerly of Williamsburg, N. Y.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

FIELDING.—On Thursday, June 13, [illegible], aged 18.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, from Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, SAMUEL FULLER, formerly of Albany, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Funeral to-day, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, [illegible]. Albany papers please copy.

HARVEY.—June 14, MARY, widow of Jacob Harvey and daughter of the late David Hosack, M. D., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice on Monday, the 17th inst., at 9½ A. M., at Trinity Chapel.

KILBOURN.—June 14, at St. Luke's Home, Miss ELIZABETH KILBOURN, of Berkshire, Mass., aged 81.

Funeral at St. Luke's Church, Saturday, June 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—On Friday, 14th inst., MARIA, daughter of the late [illegible] Livingston.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PRICE.—On Wednesday, the 12th, Mrs. HANNAH M. G. PRICE, wife of Rev. Joseph H. Price, D.D., of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, Capt. J. W. A. Nicholson, U. S. N., and Henry B. Price, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

RYDER.—On Wednesday evening, June 12, LIZZIE, youngest child of Henry V. and Ann Augusta Ryder, aged 2 years and [illegible] days.

Funeral on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 9 West 48th-st.

REED.—June 14, [illegible] REED, M. D., aged 77 years.

His remains will be taken from his residence, No. 19 East 33d-st., in this City, by special train on Harlem Railroad, at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, for interment at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., where the funeral will be attended at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited.

RICE.—In this City, [illegible], relict of Camden Rice.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPELMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 14, of paralysis, MARGARET B., wife of William R. Spelman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 294 Schermerhorn-st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

SULTON.—At Harlem, June 13, 1872, ELIZA, widow of BENJAMIN SULTON, in her 78th year.

The relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. S. A. [illegible]. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment on Monday morning.

SCHULTE.—Suddenly, June 14, 1872, ROBERT SCHULTE, in the 49th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TORREY.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Thursday morning, June 13, JOSEPH TORREY, aged 72 years, formerly of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAPSCOTT.—On Thursday, June 13, in the 58th year of his age, JAMES T. TAPSCOTT, at his late residence, No. 765 Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church, 7th-av., Saturday, 15th, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On June 13, DANIEL WILLIAMSON, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his sons, John D. and Stephen H. Williamson, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 384 Broome-st., on Saturday afternoon, the 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Sixth day, Friday, sixth month, June 14, RACHEL T., widow of the late John T. Walker, and daughter of the late Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from late residence, No. 209 5th-av., on Second day, Monday, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

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A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES—CAMPAIGN EDITION.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

Having made ample arrangements for securing the earliest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest, we shall, throughout the Presidential canvass, publish fuller information relating to the progress of the campaign than any other New-York paper. We aim only at supplying the public with the most complete information on all current affairs.

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TERMS.

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KINGDOM OF ITALY.

The Health of the Pope—An Approaching Papal Election—The Question of Ecclesiastical Property—Financial Position of the Nation—The Marriage Law—German-Italian Relations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, May 27, 1872.

The precarious condition of the Pope's health is an old theme upon which a short article may be written when every other subject of public interest fails. During the past dozen or fifteen years, the undertakers of the political journals have several times got everything ready to lay the old man quietly away; but in spite of all, PIUS IX. has struggled bravely on, and on the 13th of the present month he saw his eightieth birthday. He may live five or ten years longer, as have done several of his family, or the telegraph at any moment may bring us notice of his death. To Italy, the event, when it happens, will have great political importance, and beyond the limits of this country the interests of the whole of Catholic society will be effected by it, or by what may follow in the election of a successor to the Pontifical office. The fact is to be taken notice of, that the Holy Father has had lately several fainting-fits, and there is reason to suppose that when the final stroke comes it will be sudden. All is kept as quiet as possible in the Vatican, and the Prelates do not express their fears or look for counselors outside the limits of their own circle. But certain facts, which have come to public knowledge at Rome, indicate that preparations are making in the Sacred College for an approaching election. PIUS IX. has done his work, such as it is, and there is no longer opportunity for one party or another to make of him a convenience.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

As it has been so often already intimated, the scheme for the application to Rome of the general law of Italy confiscating for the uses of the State of ecclesiastical property, is the most important of the unsettled questions connected with the occupation of the new capital. And this question seems to be in a way to be forced upon the attention of Parliament at the present session, however unwilling the Ministry may be to present the modified plan, which, it is understood, has been for a long time under consideration in the councils of the Cabinet. A demand is now made by the opposition that the Prime Minister LANZA and his associates shall make known to Parliament and the country what measure of legislation has been digested applicable to the convent property of Rome during the long-brooding period of eighteen months. It is a question which the Ministers have wished to indefinately postpone. There is no harmony of opinion among them as to the opportuneness or policy of the measure, and there is not courage enough in the present Cabinet to face the storm of violent condemnation which the breaking up of the Roman convents will raise in the Catholic world. Signor SELLA, the Minister of Finance, seems to be the only one in the corps of counselors ready to push the question to an immediate solution. The chronic exigency of the financial situation makes it necessary for the Government to raise money by the use of such means as are found at its command; and the church property of Rome is a deposit of wealth greater than that of any bank. While the Minister of Finance is bold, Signor VISCONTI-VENOSTA, the able and prudent director of the Department of Foreign Affairs, afraid of shocking the Catholic conscience of the world, only asks that the question be put off. But the party of the opposition are clamorous, and demand an immediate declaration of policy on the part of the Ministry, or the occasion will be used for bringing on a Cabinet crisis. Signor DE FALCO, the Minister of Public Worship, has promised to inform Parliament today what is to be done.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

One of the most interesting, and it may be added, one of the most important questions growing out of the new system of legislation in Italy, is that of the law regulating the ceremony of marriage. Formerly the faculty of joining man and woman in the holy bond was wholly in the hands of the Church. The Civil Marriage law of a dozen years ago gave to the highest magistrate of the municipality the power to conduct the ceremony and issue a valid certificate binding the loving couples for life. After marriage in the town hall perfect liberty was left to go to the church, if the religious conscience of the parties demanded sacerdotal confirmation of their connubial vows, and there, before the altar, join in the prayers and receive the blessing of the priest. Formerly the Church ceremony was all in all, but the civil marriage is that which at present gives legal force to this alliance, and the religious ceremony is only supplementary, and may be added or not to the other, as it may suit the fancy of those interested. But when we come to inquire how the law works, we are confronted with a fact of the most serious consequence to the future welfare of many married couples. Matrimony is one of the seven Sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, and control of it is one of the last things which the priests are willing to give up. The clerical party would, if it could, make the Civil Marriage law of no effect, and the great error is committed of neglecting to urge upon many who have gone through the religious process the indispensable necessity of conforming to the civil as well as to the canonical law. It is believed that some priests have even gone so far as to advise that no regard be paid to it. At Rome there are hundreds of cases of marriage in which the law has been disregarded, and in other parts of Italy, following bad counselors, a similar course of conduct has been taken. The matter has become serious, and the Prefect of the Province of Rome has lately issued a circular to the Mayors in his jurisdiction, calling attention once more to the condition of things, and in the most serious manner warning all interested of the terrible consequence which may follow a reckless disregard of a legal enactment. In his circular the Prefect says:

"The leading relations and the most vital interests of the family are founded on the civil marriage, and on that alone. Without it there exists before the law neither family, nor husband and wife, nor legitimate children, nor recognized ties of consanguinity. One of those thus united may at any time abandon the other, and no civil action can be instituted to obtain maintenance, protection, or means for the education of offspring. Neither father, mother nor children can hope for the benefit of the law in contested cases for a legitimate portion, when there is death without will. In short, the family legally constituted does not exist."

As there is no divorce in the Catholic Church, it seems strange that any of its ministers should favor a course of conduct which leaves a wide door open for the entrance of all possible evils.

GERMAN-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

The Prince HUMBERT and the Princess MARGHERITA have set off for Berlin to repay the visit made by members of that Court and royal family to Italy the past Winter. The relations between Germany and Italy are drawn closer and closer as the persuasion becomes stronger that the interests of both countries can be promoted by a political, commercial and moral union. Everything conspires to help the influence of Germany here, and the salvation of Italy, as at present constituted, depends upon clinging close to that country in case of an attack by France, the only nation now in which can be found a powerful party capable, if circumstances should favor, of conducting the Government into the fatal path of a new invasion of Italy. The Prince HUMBERT will be well received in Germany.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Activity of preparation for the Vienna Exposition increases in all parts of Italy, as the day of opening is less and less further off. The Italian Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has issued a circular to the Prefects of the Kingdom and to the chiefs of the industrial and commercial associations, stirring them up to make effort and neglect the use of no means by which the Italian Department may be made as extensive and complete as possible at the great show. The strong argument is used that now, that Italian independence is achieved, unity perfected, and political agitations ended, the country will be able to make a much larger, more varied and excellent display than ever before, whether at the London or Paris show.

THE MADONNA.

May in Italy is the month of religious festas, of roses, and of the Madonna. In all the principal churches the image of the Virgin, wearing crown and mantle of the most brilliant tinsel, and ornamented with flowers, is set up for the devout admiration of the multitude, and the half obscurity of the vesper hour is made cheerful with a graceful gayety of many wax candles burning before this shrine. Our sacerdotal friends do not know it, or will not acknowledge it, but the reverence for the Virgin is really carried to the point of worship. "Mother of God" and "Queen of Heaven" are the phrases that we constantly hear, and lately the Pope has given, in a formal manner, the authorization asked for by the recent Council, for Joseph to be raised to an almost equal place as an object of worship to that held by the mother of the Savior. We had, day before yesterday, the celebration in the cathedral of the fete of ST. ZANOBI, born in Florence fifteen hundred years ago, and whose memory has been honored ever since—a proof of the severest conservatism of the religious sentiment in human society. Next Sunday comes round the annual Festival of the Constitution, or the Fourth of July of the Italians. Three days from this occurs the church feste of *Corpus Domini*, formerly made much account of, now fallen into neglect. Thus, with political and sacred festas, life here has in it a little society life.

ANGELICO.

KANSAS.

Reception of the Philadelphia Nominations—Position of the State Press—The Vice-Presidency—The Weather and Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SOLOMON, Kansas, Monday, June 10, 1872.

The regular Republican nomination has had the effect in Kansas of encouraging the "Regulars" here and of disheartening the "Liberals" more than ever. It was noticeable when the Cincinnati nominations were first made that all the office-seekers who wanted to make their mark, and had neither name nor credit with either the Democratic or Republican Parties from their wavering course heretofore, at once jumped up on the top rail of their political fence, and hurrahed for the nominees with all their might, and predicted all sorts of outrageous things to happen to the Republican Party. Indeed, it was said confidently in many places, that the only hope of the party would be its support of Mr. GREELEY at Philadelphia.

POSITION OF THE PRESS.

The *White Cloud Chief* recognizes in the supporters of Cincinnati in Kansas the bushwhackers who have been hidden since 1865, and now creep out of the brush to show they are not scared and never were very badly frightened, only the war injured them so much pecuniarily that all their time has been spent on the farm, &c. Now, however, they'll come out and vote for the true patriot and friend of the South, HORACE GREELEY. The Junction City *Union*, one of the most responsible and highly-respected organs of the State, claims that nearly all the papers of Kansas, which first declared for GREELEY, have retracted, and now stand on the Republican line of battle.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The frontier speaks in favor of GRANT, who is a protector of their rights against the Indians, "only" they say, "I wish he would put more powder and balls in his guns, and shoot oftener." But GRANT a thousand times rather than an inexperienced farmer-chief, philanthropist though he be.

Public sentiment in the State is far more settled than it was a month ago, and now that the Republican Party has expressed itself openly, the people feel that they are pledged and are determined to maintain their faith.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The nomination of Mr. WILSON has secured great confidence to the Republican ticket; Mr. COLFAX has a place in the hearts of the people, which would secure him a majority vote were he a candidate, but since he is not, and Mr. WILSON is, the vote will gladly be given to him, and in fact, Mr. WILSON'S name is first in Kansas. The outlook is very favorable indeed for a unanimous and hearty vote in support of the Philadelphia nominations.

THE CROPS.

I am happy to be able to report the crops in excellent condition. After the heavy failures and disasters of last year in cattle and Winter wheat we are thankful for the prospects before us. A large planting of corn was made in the Spring and considerable wheat sown, enough to supply the bread market of the State, I think. We have, of course, the usual visitors, the potato-bug, chinch-bug, squash-bug, &c., but not in large enough numbers to seriously affect other than garden crops.

THE WEATHER.

Rain has been plenty thus far and hurricanes moderate. One at Minneapolis, twenty-eight miles north-west of here, unroofed a number of houses a few days ago, and turned some ambulances around completely, and one at Salina did like damage, but no serious winds have visited us this Spring.

Opening of the Public Baths—Rules to be Enforced.

The two public baths having been repaired and put in order, the Commissioner of Public Works informs the public that the baths will be open daily from Monday, the 17th inst., until Sept. 30, one being moored at the foot of Charles-street, North River, and the other at the foot of Fifth-street, East River. The following regulations will be strictly enforced:

The baths are open for males on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 5 A. M. till 12 M.

For females, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 A. M. till 9 P. M.

1. No person will be admitted without a ticket, and, if required, must give his or her name and address. Tickets shall be free, but they will be refused for sanitary or Police reasons, according to circumstances.
2. Women and girls will be required to furnish suitable bathing dresses.
3. Bathers of either sex desiring towels may obtain them of the keeper by depositing twenty-five cents. Upon the return of the towel twenty-two cents will be returned.
4. Throwing towels in the water, or at another person, is prohibited under penalty of payment for the same or expulsion from the bath.
5. No person shall push another into the water or spatter water at him against his wish.
6. No swearing, profanity, or noisy language will be permitted.
7. Any person detected in defacing the premises will be arrested.
8. All persons must retire as soon as dressed.
9. Each person shall be charged by name with the number of his dressing-room key, and a strict return of the same will be required within thirty minutes from the time it is taken.
10. No persons as spectators will be allowed to stand upon the platforms or about the house.
11. No person will be allowed to remain in the water more than twenty minutes, and the keeper shall, in cases of great demand for baths, shorten the time of boys to accommodate other persons.
12. Bathers shall not stand about the platforms, nor occupy dressing-rooms after dressing.
13. No dogs will be allowed in the houses.
14. Money, clothes and property left in the house or rooms will be at the risk of the owner.
15. All questions of priority of bathing, use of rooms, or obedience to rules, shall be finally decided by the keeper.
16. A policeman will be in attendance to aid to enforce order, subject to the wish of the keeper.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Contrary to expectation, no business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, June 14, the sales proposed being either adjourned or settled. In regard to the Supreme Court sale of the premises No. 154 Attorney-street, in charge of MULLER, WILKINS & Co., the auctioneer, after reading the legal notice partially through, announced that the suit involving the title to the realty had been settled, and the property was withdrawn. The legal sale in charge of JAMES M. MILLER, of three houses and lots on the north side of West Twenty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known respectively as Nos. 332, 333½ and 335, was adjourned until the 28th inst. An account of the legal auction held at Croton Point by Messrs. MULLER & Co., in the afternoon of yesterday, at which the estate of the late Dr. R. T. UNDERHILL was offered for sale, will appear on Monday. A full list of all the sales projected for the week will also be published on the same day, which, for reference, will be found of value. The class of suburban real estate to be brought forward during the week is excellent, and the sales to occur are both numerous and worthy attention. Today at Rahway, N. J., on the ground, at 1 o'clock, JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., will offer at auction 300 valuable building lots, all well situated on leading streets and avenues. The sale has merit, and should prove attractive to investors. For the convenience of buyers and others desiring to attend the auction, a special train will be run, leaving this City, via Cortlandt and Desbrosses street Ferries, at 11:20 o'clock this morning.

The suburban auctions held on Thursday, June 13, viz.: At Dunellen, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., and at Rutherfurd Park, by LUCKEY & SHUTE, were both well attended, and satisfactory results achieved, although the prices realized for lots were not as high, in some instances, as was anticipated. At Dunellen, eighty-seven city lots, together with cottage, were disposed of for $31,[illegible] in the aggregate, while at Rutherfurd, ninety-six plots, containing from two to five city lots each, were sold for $63,[illegible] in the total. At this last auction, R. J. GARRISON, of the firm of VIRARD, [illegible] & GARRISON, officiated as auctioneer, and discharged his duty ably and well, the sale being a protracted one, lasting over six hours, and requiring considerable effort to keep the crowd present interested. Detailed reports of the transactions, with names of purchasers, will be found below.

At private sale WM. H. RAYNOR, No. [illegible] Pine-street, reports having recently sold six lots on the south-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, four of the same fronting on the avenue and two on the street, in the rear, for $[illegible]. Also, four lots on the south-west corner of the Sixth-avenue Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, together forming plot 99.11 by [illegible], for $[illegible]. E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 3 Pine-street, also reports having recently effected the following sales of suburban property: Newark, N. J., east side of Broad-street, known as No. 1,112, commencing 28 feet south of Thomas-street, house and lot, size 23.6 by 150; sold to E. A. CONDIT, of Newark, for $17,000. Bloomfield, N. J., Franklin-street, adjoining residence of WRIGHT F. CONGER, house and 18,000 acre of land; sold by CATHERINE G. BOYD to C. G. MARTIN, of New-York, for $16,400.

Suburban Sales, Thursday, June 13.

DUNELLEN, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

Plot No. 6, block No. 1, at $[illegible] per foot front, A. S. Coriell	$450
Plot No. 7, block No. 1, at $9 50 per foot front, S. B. Todd	475
Plot No. 22, block No. 1, at $[illegible] per foot front, S. B. Todd	[illegible]
Plot No. 11, block No. 1, at $9 50 per foot front, A. S. Coriell	[illegible]
Plot No. 23, block No. 4, at $[illegible] per foot front, Benjamin Smith	[illegible]
Plot No. 16, block No. 1, at $9 50 per foot front, S. B. Todd	[illegible]
Plot No. 3, block No. 4, at $9 50 per foot front, W. Benner	475
Plot No. 2, block No. 4, at $9 50 per foot front, S. B. Todd	[illegible]
Plots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 4, at $9 per foot front, Benjamin Smith	[illegible]
Plots Nos. 3, 4 and 5, block No. 5, at $9 per foot front, S. B. Todd	[illegible]
Plots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 1, at $10 25 per foot front, W. W. Coriell	[illegible]
Plots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 1, at $10 per foot front, R. W. Titsworth	1,000
Plot No. 11, block No. 1, at $9 per foot front, H. V. Dunham	[illegible]
Plot No. 1, block No. 3, at $9 50 per foot front, S. B. Todd	[illegible]
Plot No. 2, block No. 2, at $8 50 per foot front, S. B. Todd	425
Plot No. 10, block No. 1, at $7 50 per foot front, O. M. Hetfield	375
Plot No. 9, block No. 1, at $7 25 per foot front, O. M. Hetfield	362
Plot No. 8, block No. 1, at $8 per foot front, W. Benner	400
Plot No. 2, block No. 2, at $7 75 per foot front, James Martin	387
Plot No. 4, block No. 2, at $7 50 per foot front, H. G. Monson	375
Plot No. 5, block No. 2, at $7 25 per foot front, S. B. Todd	362
Plots Nos. 6 and 7, block No. 1, at $9 per foot front, S. B. Todd	900
Plot No. 6, block No. 2, at $7 50 per foot front, H. G. Monson	375
House on Newmarket Road, W. W. Coriell	5,000

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.

By Luckey & Shute; R. J. Garretson, Auctioneer.

Plot No. 5, with cottage; H. Marcellus	$3,200
Plot No. 6; H. Marcellus	515
Plot No. 7; J. Dalton	529
Plot No. 8; H. Marcellus	[illegible]
Plot No. 9, with cottage; G. D. Bogert	2,550
Plot No. 10; A. G. Darwin	[illegible]
Plot No. 11; A. G. Darwin	411
Plot No. 12; A. G. Darwin	1,007
Plots Nos. 13 and 14; A. G. Darwin, $380 each	760
Plot No. 15; A. G. Darwin	[illegible]
Plot No. 16; J. Prentice	[illegible]
Plot No. 17; A. G. Darwin	[illegible]
Plot No. 18; R. French	[illegible]
Plot No. 19; R. French	[illegible]
Plot No. 20, with cottage; J. Prentice	4,450
Plot No. 21; G. D. Bogert	515
Plot No. 22; R. J. Brown	[illegible]
Plot No. 23; R. J. Brown	[illegible]
Plots Nos. 24 and 25; R. J. Brown, $[illegible] each	[illegible]
Plot No. 27; G. D. Bogert	[illegible]
Plot No. 28; G. D. Bogert	[illegible]
Plot No. 29; Ann [illegible]	[illegible]
Plot No. 30; G. D. Bogert	[illegible]
Plot No. 31; G. D. Bogert	[illegible]
Plot No. 32; W. Haywood	[illegible]
Plot No. 33; G. D. Bogert	[illegible]
Plot No. 34; J. Prentice	[illegible]
Plot No. 35; J. Dalton	[illegible]
Plot No. 36; M. Marron	[illegible]
Plot No. 37; T. Lally	[illegible]
Plot No. 38; W. Haywood	[illegible]
Plot No. 39; G. D. Bogert	[illegible]
Plot No. 40; R. J. Brown	[illegible]
Plot No. 41; C. W. Eastman	[illegible]
Plot No. 42; S. McCormac	[illegible]
Plot No. 43; S. McCormac	[illegible]
Plot No. 44; J. Lally	[illegible]
Plot No. 45; J. P. Frink	[illegible]
Plot No. 46; J. P. Frink	[illegible]
Plot No. 49; J. Ghiselin	[illegible]
Plot No. 50; J. P. Frink	[illegible]
Plot No. 51; Wm. Haywood	[illegible]
Plot No. 52; Wm. Haywood	[illegible]
Plot No. 53; J. Hooper	[illegible]
Plot No. 54; J. Hooper	[illegible]
Plot No. 55; J. Hooper	[illegible]
Plot No. 56; J. Hooper	[illegible]
Plot No. 57; J. Hooper	[illegible]
Plot No. 58; Wm. Haywood	500
Plot No. 59; Wm. Haywood	[illegible]
Plot No. 60; S. R. Secord	[illegible]
Plot No. 61; C. H. Davis	545
Plot No. 62; P. H. Decker	600
Plot No. 63; P. H. Decker	445
Plot No. 64; R. A. Terhune	445
Plot No. 65; R. A. Terhune	[illegible]
Plot No. 66; Thos. Willis	444
Plot No. 67; J. P. Frink	[illegible]
Plot No. 68; G. D. Bogert	[illegible]
Plot No. 69; G. D. Bogert	[illegible]
Plots Nos. 70 and 71; R. A. Keith, $520 each	1,040
Plot No. 72; H. G. Hagar	[illegible]
Plot No. 73; H. G. Hagar	[illegible]
Plot No. 74; H. G. Hagar	[illegible]
Plots Nos. 75 and 76; J. B. Frink, $[illegible] each	[illegible]
Plots Nos. 77 and 78; G. D. Bogert, $400 each	[illegible]
Plot No. 79; G. D. Bogert	[illegible]
Plot No. 80; G. D. Bogert	[illegible]
Plot No. 81; S. McCormac	[illegible]
Plot No. 82; S. McCormac	[illegible]
Plot No. 83; M. Baker	[illegible]
Plot No. 84; M. Ghiselin	[illegible]
Plot No. 85; S. McCormac	[illegible]
Plots Nos. 86, 87 and 88; G. D. Bogert, $[illegible] each	[illegible]
Plot No. 89; R. G. Drummond	[illegible]
Plot No. 90; J. R. King	[illegible]
Plot No. 91; A. Keith	445
Plot No. 92; G. D. Bogert	445
Plot No. 93; A. R. Terhune	[illegible]
Plot No. 94; A. R. Terhune	445
Plot No. 95; A. R. Terhune	440
Plots Nos. 96, 97, 98 and 99; A. R. Terhune, $466 each	1,864
Plot No. 100; James P. Frink	557
Plot No. 101; E. A. Roberts	[illegible]
Plot No. 102; A. Cogan	3,540

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 13.

Broadway, w. s., equi distance between 54th and 55th sts., thence a. 51.5x86.9, irregular	$64,400
Pearl-st., No. 260, 22.6x77.3; Pearl-st., No. 262, 22.5x24.4, foreclosure 1-10 part	2,600
4th-st. and Wooster-st., s. e. corner, 20x36.4	20,000
26th-st., n. s., 304.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.10x98.9, h. and l.	[illegible]
32d-st., s. s., 132.4 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.10x98.9, wife to husband	nom.
38th-st., s. s., 135.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	7,000
50th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100, irregular, h. and s.	nom.
51st-st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	[illegible]
80th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	[illegible]
71st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x102.2	[illegible]
76th-st., s. s., 194 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2, h. and l.	24,500
109th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.11	22,500
106th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11	9,000
112th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.10	8,500
111th-st., n. s., 171 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x100.11	10,250
111th-st., n. s., 187 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.11	10,250
112th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	[illegible]
137th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x199.1, irregular	3,764
Madison-av., w. s., extending from 103d to 104th sts., 201.10x70, mortgage $22,250	54,000
Madison-av. and 123d-st., s. e. corner, 25.5x100	9,000
5th-av. and 119th-st., s. w. corner, 100.10x100	22,000
6th-av. and 115th-st., n. e. corner, 25.7x100	11,325
7th-av. and 112th-st., n. w. corner, 25.11x100	10,150

Leases Recorded.

3d-av. and 116th-st., n. w. corner, 25.10x75, [illegible] years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Central Park Lots.

For sale, plots of lots on 8th-av., fronting the Park. Apply to

JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.

WEST-END-AV.

For sale, several desirable plots on this new avenue. For maps and full particulars apply to

JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS—A plot of four lots on 57th-st., near 10th-av., four lots on Park-av., near 66th-st., [illegible], between 7th and 8th avs., four lots, 10th-av., 75th and 76th sts., a plot of thirty-eight lots. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE

To close an undivided interest, a plot of

33 LOTS,

Between 8th and St. Nicholas avenues, 151ST AND 152D STS.

Price $2,000 per lot. Cheapest on this island. Apply to

JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE,
ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

A plot of four lots near the Circle at 59th-st.; also, plots all along the line of the same. Apply to

JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.

NINETY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, ten full lots, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 10 Pine-st. and No. [illegible] 5th-av.

BOULEVARD AND OTHER LOTS in small parcels for sale by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 20 West [illegible]-st., corner 6th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TWO FULL FRONTS ON THE 6TH-AV. BOULEVARD,

For full particulars apply to

JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.

PARK-ROW—OPPOSITE THE NEW POST-office, large store running through to Ann-st. This property will pay in future an immense interest, for offices. For price apply to RIKER, BEEBE & CO., No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,

is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues, and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees, and macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, FOR SALE OR TO LET, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful, and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent, and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-street, thirty minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $42.

Take trains from Roosevelt, or Grand street Ferries at 8 or 10 A. M. Property at this point, purchased at present rates, will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to C. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or R. B. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar, with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot [illegible]; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 110 Times Office.

FOR SALE.

"ECHO LAWN," the country-seat of the subscriber, embracing about fifty acres of land, (several most eligible villa sites,) on the western slope of Weston Hill, Stamford, Conn. It embraces delightful views of the village to the south-west, Park and Rockwood and the more distant Greenwich Hills to the west, of Strawberry Hill and New-Canaan to the north-west and north, with most charming glimpses of the Sound and Long Island to the south. Nothing can exceed the sunset views as seen from this place. The villa, in the Gothic style, is commodious, and has all the modern conveniences, including gas, and the out-buildings are complete. The gardens are extensive, and abundant in fruit and small fruits; there is also an orchard of apple and other fruit trees. The grounds are well studied, and surroundings first-class. The prospective value of this property is the above the present price, as "rapid transit" will, ere long, bring it within an hour of the City Hall. It is reached now in a little more than an hour from 42d-st. For other particulars, and to obtain permit to view the premises, apply to JAMES WILCOX, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt makes Westchester property desirable for investment.

Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the country, can give full information regarding it.

FOR SALE.

Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A very desirable residence, within two miles of the Pittsfield Station, on the upper plateau, on the road leading to the New-Lebanon Springs, from which and Columbia Hall it is three to four miles distant, situated on the beautiful Lake Onota. The grounds contain sixty acres, mostly tillage, with fine shade and fruit trees in abundance; the dwelling contains fifteen rooms, with bath-rooms, a good farm-house, two stables, and a barn; the house overlooks the lake, and is within a fourth of a mile, with view of the lake, with Graylock Mountain in the distance, and is considered one of the most beautiful situations in Berkshire; the lake, three miles long, affords fine boating, fishing and shooting; Pittsfield is accessible by Boston and Albany Railroad, the Housatonic Road, North Adams and Northern Vermont Road; the house is finely furnished, and can be sold with or without the furniture; price, without the furniture, $22,500; terms easy. Furniture can be bought at a fair valuation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late H. K. Skelding, at Stamford, Conn.—HOUSE first-class in every particular, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. GROUNDS, about two acres, handsomely laid out. OUT-BUILDINGS ample and convenient. LOCATION most desirable, being central, with fronts on Atlantic and Pacific sts., and only a few minutes' walk from depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

PRICE low to close an estate.
TERMS easy.
For further information apply to
D. M. SKELDING, Executrix, Stamford, Conn.
or J. T. WILLIAMS, Executor, 11th-av. and West 28th-st., New-York.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—$7,500—$3,500 MORTgage.—For sale, a new two-story and French-roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, marble mantels, heater-pipes, gas-pipes; house 22x30, extension 16x18; 10 feet ceiling, first floor; second and third floors 9 feet; on 50-feet avenue; lot 50x177, fence all around; will be sold on easy terms. Address H., Box No. 132 Times Office.

THE LARGEST TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK CITY.—1,000 acres, two miles and a half from King's Bridge and less than one mile from the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York; beautiful country residence, with three acres ground on mountain side; positively a bargain; immediate possession. H. E. MATHEWS, No. 506 Broadway, New-York; M. & H. Organ Co.; LEMUEL FREEMAN, 125 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—AT FORDHAM, Westchester County, half a mile from depot, twelve lots, and large frame building, high ground and good situation; low fare, frequent trains; thirty minutes to Forty-second-street depot. Apply to R. SAMPSON, No. 98 Liberty-st., Room No. 1.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—WELL located cottage house, all modern conveniences, eleven rooms, stable, one acre, well shaded garden, near depot, for sale low to close an estate. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 712 Broadway, 9 to 11; at Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, 210 [illegible] Nassau; Orange office opposite main depot.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, an exceedingly comfortable, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry and furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired;) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. E. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR CASH—BEtween Madison and 5th avs., and above 25th-st. Apply, with full description and price C. F. Box No. [illegible], New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

VILLAGE LOTS AT AUCTION.

PAYMENTS BUT FIVE DOLLARS MONTHLY.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
will sell the balance of the
STANSBERY PROPERTY,

AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.,

near Fanwood Station, one hour from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey,

MONDAY, June 17, 1872,

IMMEDIATELY IN THE VILLAGE, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES ADJOINING
MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

There will also be offered a well located cottage on Mountain-av., containing nine rooms, with six lots fenced and improved.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
LUNCHEON BEFORE SALE.

O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS AT PASSAIC, N. J.,

(Forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Erie Railway,)

Being the balance of the estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company,

TUESDAY, JUNE 18,

at 2½ P. M., on the premises.

The property is located in a very attractive portion of the village and three minutes' walk from the station. Handsome improvements on every side. This sale will be absolute and peremptory, it being to close out the remaining lots.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale.

For maps and free tickets apply to GEORGE B. SANFORD, Esq., Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, or to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE VILLA PLOTS,

KNOWN AS THE STINE PROPERTY, AT

PLAINFIELD, New-Jersey,

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1872,

at 12 M., On the Premises.

These lots are well situated on Mountain, Belvidere and other avenues, at the west end of Plainfield, near the new Station on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and within a short time will greatly increase in value, as the town is rapidly growing and will soon cover this property. Splendid view of the mountains.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 10½ on day of sale. For maps and railroad tickets apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

EXCELSIOR!! GREAT SALE OF 300 LOTS!! AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN RAHWAY, N. J., ON SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872, At 1 o'clock, on the grounds.

Sale absolute and unreserved, by order of the Rahway Land and Improvement Company, for purposes of partition.

FREE EXCURSION! FREE COLLATION!!

Grafulla's famous Seventh Regiment Band and the eccentric Improvisatore Vocalist Wm. B. Harrison will render the occasion agreeable.

Finest property in Rahway, directly opposite the new splendid Passenger Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad; only 35 minutes from ferry; forty-four trains daily. Terms easy; 70 per cent. on mortgage for three years.

Take 11:20 A. M. special train, Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

For free excursion tickets apply to Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE. Lands for the million, come and buy, ye men of brain and brawn.

The cheapest, nicest lots e'er seen, adjoining Tailboard Laws.

Let those buy now a cozy home, who never bought before.

And all who want to speculate, be wise, and buy the more.

300 CHARMING BUILDING SITES
In the lovely village of
JAMAICA, L. I.,

AT AUCTION, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, on MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

This elegant property, adjoining Tailboard Laws, must be sold at whatever it will bring.

A PEREMPTORY CLOSING-OUT SALE!!

A bounteous banquet, Grafulla's Band and Harrison, the great singer, will entertain you, while you buy the finest lots in Jamaica, for what you choose to bid.

For free excursion tickets, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

BRILLIANT AUCTION TRIUMPH!!! The select portions of Three splendid Estates, Elegant Water Fronts, 147 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS AND TWO HANDSOME DWELLINGS, In the popular, central and beautiful Village of WHITESTONE, L. I., At Auction, at 12½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, on TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1872, By peremptory order, for absolute sale, by JOHN D. LOCKE, Esq., under the direction of Geo. W. Van Sicien, Attorney. COME EVERYBODY. GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND. THE INIMITABLE HARRISON, A COLOSSAL COLLATION AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL Will aid to make the day agreeable. Sale absolute! No limit! No reserve! No by-bidding! Terms easy! Title perfect! 70 per cent. on Mortgage for three years. Take ferry at James-slip or Thirty-fourth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp. For free excursion tickets, maps, &c., apply to Geo. W. Van Sicien, Attorney, No. 132 Nassau-street, or Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE XIIITH WARD OF JERSEY CITY, comprising 180 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AND EIGHTEEN MODERN DWELLINGS IN MARION, N. J., at auction, at 12½ P. M., on the premises, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1872, by peremptory order of the MARION BUILDING COMPANY. Last opportunity you will have to purchase first-class suburban property at present low prices. Free excursion. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Elegant collation at St. James' Hotel and Harrison's vocal eccentricities. Title perfect. Sale absolute. Terms easy. Special train at 11:30 A. M. For free excursion tickets, maps, &c., apply to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane, or JERE JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer. WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1872, on the premises, at 1½ o'clock, 900 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, IN THE TOWN OF GREENVILLE, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J. Thirty minutes from City Hall or Wall-st. This property comprises some of the most desirable real estate ever offered in Hudson County; the location is delightful, on high ground, with an extended view of the City and Bay of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, &c. The station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is on this property. There are twenty-six daily trains each way between New-York and Greenville; the time, from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, to Greenville Station, is twenty minutes, and the fare (by excursion tickets) TEN CENTS. TERMS OF SALE. One-third cash, two-thirds to remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Further information may be obtained at the Post-office Building, Greenville, or of Lewis E. Wood, Auctioneer, No. 60 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of M. Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET FOR SUMMER MONTHS—A furnished cottage on the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, containing nine rooms, completely furnished; barn; garden planted; two new milch cows, with pasturage. Address Box No. 3 Post-office, Newburg, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 20TH-ST., near 5th-av., from July till October; unexpired lease of present occupant at a very low rent; also from October, if desired. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE HOUSE, furnished, to let in Harlem; best location between Madison and 5th avs.; a delightful place for the Summer months. Address D. H. A., Box 3,170 Post Office.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.—A beautiful place near Englewood, furnished; every modern improvement. Apply Box No. 85 Englewood Post-office.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, TWO months or season, first-class house, fronting the Hudson; splendid grounds, garden, carriage-house, &c. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

FREE EXCURSION TO

PATERSON, N. J.

500 VILLA PLOTS,

50 BY 100 EACH, EQUAL TO THREE CITY LOTS.

The Best Building Sites in Paterson.

THE NEW-JERSEY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT BUILDING COMPANY WILL OFFER,

MONDAY, JUNE 17,

500 Villa Sites in the City of Paterson, N. J., surrounded by improvements, and lying between depots of the Erie and Midland Railroads.

High and healthy, and commanding charming views of mountain scenery.

The Paterson and Passaic Horse Railroad is running through the centre of the grounds. Streets graded according to city map and surveys, sewers laid, and connections can be made by any one wishing to build.

BUILDINGS ARE NOW BEING ERECTED.

Terms of sale will be as follows: 30 per cent. can remain on mortgage, 10 per cent. to be paid cash, and the balance by monthly installments of 2 per cent.

LUNCHEON ON THE GROUND.

Special train will leave Jersey City at 11 A. M. Take ferry foot of Chambers-st. at 10¾ A. M., or ferry foot of West 23d-st. at 10½ A. M.

For free passes and circulars apply to
MORRIS RENO, Manager, No. 21 Dey-st.
Or to P. C. ECKHARDT, No. 419 5th-av.
Or to H. R. COHEN, No. 754 5th-st.

In case the weather should be unfavorable on Monday, the excursion will take place on Tuesday, June 18.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTchester.—WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Executor, &c., against STEPHEN CAMBERLENG and others. FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

NEARLY 200 LOTS AT FORDHAM.

To be sold at auction by JNO. B. HASKIN, Referee, At Mansion House, Fordham, Saturday, June 22, at 11 A. M.

For particulars apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON & THEO. W. CAIRNS, attorneys for plaintiff, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act "to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendments thereto, [illegible] and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 335 Canal-st., corner of Greene-street, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1872, to the 1st day of July, 1872, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The list above referred to includes the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the same due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. B. TREADWELL, Collector.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Third District of New-York, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and of special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873. The special taxes due from [illegible] and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, also wines and liquors. All of the above-named taxes have become due, and are payable at my office, No. 6 7th-st., where I will attend personally, or by deputy, to receive the same daily, Sundays excepted, from the date hereof until the 30th day of June, 1872, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. All persons who shall fail to pay the assessments returned against them, according to the lists within the time specified in this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

JOHN McHARG, Collector.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Ninth Collection District, State of New-York.—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 68 WEST 40TH-ST.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and special taxes for the year ending April 30, 1873, that the taxes thereon have become due and payable; and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, No. 68 West 40th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 28th day of May, 1872, to and including the 30th day of June, 1872, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

A. WILLMANN, Collector Ninth District, New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1872.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA P. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office, No. 2 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of April, 1872.

JOHN A. DAVIS, F. A. MACY, T. B. MACY, Executors.
ap26-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 27 Chatham-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1872.

ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.
je15-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH RIFFLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1872.

JULES RIFFLARD and ANDRE CHARVET, Administrators, with will annexed.
ap6-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS TOMES, formerly of the City of New-York, late of Little Longstone, in the County of Derby, England, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 304 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1872.

FRANCIS TOMES, Executor.
mh16-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 687 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of February, 1872.

WILLIAM A. POND, Executor.
f24-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC D. RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 214 East Twelfth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1872.

JANE C. RUSSELL, Administratrix.
mh9-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS C. MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 176 East Ninety-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.

MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.
ja20-law6mS

COOL, HEALTHY HAIR-DRESSING.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair restores gray hair, strengthens and increases its growth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I.—FIFINE AT THE FAIR, AND OTHER POEMS. By ROBERT BROWNING. Author's edition. 1 vol. 16mo. Uniform with Browning's Works. $[illegible].

"Fifine at the Fair" abounds with the depth of thought and expression characteristic of Mr. Browning, the vexed "social" question, which agitates modern society and claims the best wisdom of the most earnest minds. The volume includes, besides "Herve Riel," and "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society," of which the London Examiner says: "The immediate interest of its theme, combining some important contributions to grave and perplexing political questions of the day, with a very subtle dissection of the character of the hero of the poem, supposed to be the late Emperor of the French, make it of especial value."

II.—THOISY. By JAMES F. STONE. Twentieth volume in "Osgood's Library of Novels." 8vo. paper, $[illegible]; cloth, $1 25.

"Its pictures of Paris life—at least of its Bohemian phases—are the most spirited we have ever seen. [illegible] rarely found in an American novel. We have no hesitation in saying that in no American book with which we are acquainted, has Paris life had such a faithful portraiture as in this story. The opening scene, in a 'gambling-hell' of New-York, sketched with effective simplicity, at once arouses the reader's interest, which does not falter to the end."—*The Literary World.*

III.—THE NEWCOMES. By W. M. THACKERAY. Kensington Edition. Illustrated. 1 vol. 8vo. $[illegible].

The third volume of an entirely new edition of the great Novelist's writings. To include his several miscellanies, newly arranged, in Twelve handsome large type, tastefully bound volumes. The most desirable library edition of Thackeray.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

LEE & SHEPARD PUBLISH THIS WEEK TEN NEW BOOKS.

THREE GENERATIONS.—BY SARAH A. EMERY. 8vo. Paper, $1; cloth, $1 50. Illustrated by Miss L. B. Humphrey.

"A competent critic pronounces this book 'remarkable' in its descriptions of 'old folks' times."

HUMANITY IMMORTAL; OR, MAN TRIED, FALLEN, AND REDEEMED.—By LAURENS P. HICKOK, D. D. 8vo. Cloth, $2 [illegible].

"Intended for thorough thinkers and those who mean to be such."—*Christian Secretary.*

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AMOS KENDALL. Edited by WILLIAM STICKNEY, with Portrait and Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, $[illegible].

THE WONDERS OF THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY AND OF CALIFORNIA. By SAMUEL KNEELAND, A. M., M. D., Professor of Geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 1 vol. 8vo. With numerous photographic illustrations. (New Edition.) $4.

SEA AND SHORE; OR, THE TRAMPS OF A TRAVELER. By OLIVER OPTIC. 16mo. Illustrated. $1 25.

"He (Oliver Optic) is sparkling and captivating in describing incidents and adventures."—*Spirit of the Times.*

THE WHISPERING PINE; OR, THE GRADUATES OF RADCLIFFE. By ELIJAH KELLOGG. 16mo. Illustrated. $1 25.

"Mr. Kellogg's story 'points the moral' with a variety of mishaps that are no less logical than funny."—*Chicago Times.*

LITTLE PRUDY'S LITTLE BROTHER. By SOPHIE MAY. 24mo. Cloth. Illustrated. 75 cents. One of the popular "Flyaway Series."

WAIFS FROM THE WAY-BILLS OF AN OLD EXPRESSMAN. By [illegible]. 16mo. Cloth. $1. "An interesting narrative by a veteran in the service."

HALF HOUR RECREATIONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE. No. 4. [illegible]. Paper, 25 cents.

REPENTANCE [illegible].—Speech of the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, in the United States Senate, May 31, 1872. Paper, [illegible] cents.

Sold by all booksellers, and sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New-York.

THE HEAVY ADVANCE ORDERS FOR OLIVE LOGAN'S NEW BOOK, GET THEE BEHIND ME, SATAN! Compels the deferment of its issue day to THURSDAY, June 20, when all orders will be filled. Dealers should hand in their orders AT ONCE, if they would be supplied from the FIRST EDITION.

ADAMS, VICTOR & CO., Publishers, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

NEW READE—IN ONE VOL., [illegible] price, 12c. "An Exposition of the Laws of Marriage and Divorce," with the method of procedure in each kind of suit. By ERNST BROWNING, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, London. W. RIDGWAY, No. 169 Piccadilly, and STEVENS & HAYNES, Bell Yard, Temple Bar.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, with types of each variety, Varicocele, arrest of development and other abnormal conditions, with their modern treatment. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. [illegible] J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,[illegible]
Overdrafts	[illegible]
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	[illegible]
United States bonds on hand	[illegible]
Other stocks and bonds	[illegible]
Due from national banks	[illegible]
Due from State banks and bankers	[illegible]
Banking-house	[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]
Checks and other cash items, including Revenue Stamps	[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing-house	[illegible]
Bills of national banks	[illegible]
Fractional currency (including nickels)	[illegible]
Specie, Coin	[illegible]
Gold Treasury notes	[illegible]
Checks on other banks payable in gold	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]
Clearing-house certificates	300,000 00
Total	$14,0[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Exchanges	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Profit and loss	[illegible]
Premium account	[illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding	[illegible]
State bank circulation outstanding	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]
Certified checks	[illegible]
Cashier's checks outstanding	[illegible]
Due to national banks	[illegible]
Due to State banks	[illegible]
Total	$14,0[illegible]

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of June, 1872. (Signed,) MATTE BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

Correct—Attest:
GEORGE C. PETERS, C. BURKHALTER, JOSEPH RUDD, Directors.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

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IRON STABLE FITTINGS,
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BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVEL IN THE HOLY LAND.

A young man, graduate of Williams College, speaking Arabic and French, and familiar with Palestine by long residence, and having good health and otherwise capable, would be glad to take charge of any gentleman or party wishing to travel in Egypt and the East. As no remuneration is asked beyond meeting the traveling expenses, [illegible] the journey can be made economical and useful.

Refer by permission to Dr. Prime, New-York Observer, and A. D. Selleck, No. 37 Pine-st.

Address FORD, Box No. 119 Post-office, New-York.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H. R. H. the Prince Albert Victor thrives on it well, [illegible] it must be very good."—*To Mr. Kenneth, Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable FLESH and BONE-FORMING SUBSTANCES, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and unsound condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intestinal disorders. No boiling or straining required. Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond-st., London. Procurable of all chemists, druggists and store-keepers throughout the States.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE TO HIS REST.—Brothers, you are summoned to attend the funeral of your brother soldier Danl. Williamson, aged [illegible] years, with the usual badge of mourning, from his late residence, No. 564 Broome-st., on THIS SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., June 15. [illegible] Carriages will be provided for everyone.

By order
Gen. W. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. [illegible] cordially invited to attend.

[illegible] BAPTIST CHURCH [illegible] Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. [illegible], SUNDAY, June 16, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

[illegible] THE BIBLE [illegible] Presbyterian Church [illegible] by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. The second will be delivered SUNDAY [illegible] A. M. AFTERNOON service at 3½. [illegible] Strangers welcome.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. McALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and all others made welcome.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—Miss FANNY LEVY, inspirational speaker, will [illegible] SUNDAY [illegible]

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av., services by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. "Come with us." Seats free.

[illegible] BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS will preach on SABBATH MORNING [illegible] service commencing at 10½ A. M.

A[illegible] PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and [illegible] SUNDAY at 10½ [illegible] EVENING.

BERMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH [illegible] Pastor, Rev. W. C. SMITH, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—Adam. Being the [illegible] Seats free. All made welcome.

BIBLE PREACHING.—THE MESSENger of the coming King [illegible] preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject [illegible]

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by Rev. P. L. DAVIES on SUNDAY, 16th, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHANGE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—The MORNING services of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, for the next four Sundays, will be held in Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., instead of in the chapel, as previously announced. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. By the kindness of the Brick Church, the EVENING services will be held in their edifice, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. J. F. W. WARE, of [illegible] will preach SUNDAY, June 16, morning and evening. Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At the afternoon service, during the Summer, the sermon will be omitted.

CARMEL CHAPEL.—REV. THOMAS [illegible] will preach on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Carmel Chapel, No. 186 Bowery, [illegible]

DURING THE ABSENCE OF REV. Dr. ORMISTON, the pulpit of Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., will be occupied by Rev. [illegible] of Toronto, Canada, except the morning of first Sabbath in August. Services 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. and Park-av.—Sermons by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and at 8 P. M. Sermon in the course on [illegible] Prayer and Conference meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible class at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school concert at 7½, evening.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Children's exercises commence at [illegible] o'clock. Preaching at 8 P. M.

[illegible] METHODIST CHURCH.—[illegible]

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY [illegible] Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., [illegible]

GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—[illegible] Pastor—Pulpit supplied next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Dr. WILSON, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. J. H. Robinson, President of the New-York Methodist Conference. Ladies' strawberry, musical and floral festival next MONDAY EVENING. Tickets at the door, [illegible] cents.

G. C. [illegible] WILL preach once more on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Baptist Church [illegible] Pastor, morning.

GREAT NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING at [illegible] Grove, to commence July 3. Send for circular to A. D. CORNWELL, No. 65 Maiden-lane. Boat daily from Peck-slip at 9½ A. M.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. SANDERSON, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING, June 16, at the new Hall, [illegible] between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school, 3½ P. M. New residents and the public cordially invited.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. F. HAMBLIN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, *The Noachian Deluge, Considered from a Rational and Scientific* [illegible] Public cordially invited.

MEMORIAL HALL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, [illegible] Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; preaching in the EVENING by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. E. DICKINSON, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. EVENING SERVICE at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible-class at 3 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, [illegible] Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The monthly meeting will be held next MONDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. Addresses by Rev. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, Pastor Broadway Tabernacle, subject to be announced, and Rev. W. F. CRAFTS, Haverhill, Mass. [illegible] of Norwich [illegible] WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON [illegible] FRIDAY. Each school is requested to send delegates.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, [illegible] at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at 3 o'clock, at the Missions, No. 278 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at No. 275 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BELL F. MILLARD.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church, [illegible] and 47th-st.—Rev. DAVID COOK, of Dundee, Scotland, will preach SUNDAY, June 16, MORNING and EVENING services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. [illegible] All cordially invited.

PREACHING ON THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST, or kindred subjects, at No. 65 [illegible] and No. [illegible] every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Copies of the *Illustrated* [illegible]

REV. A. McAULAY, THE CELEBRATED English Missionary, will deliver an address on *Mission Work in the City of London*, in the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING next, June 20, under the auspices of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society. The public are cordially invited to be present, and Sunday-school officers and teachers, [illegible]

SUMMER HOLIDAY AT THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Rockland County, on TUESDAY, June 18.—Articles for the refreshment or fancy tables may be forwarded by steam-boat leaving Harrison-st., New-York, or by express to Peekskill. A steam ferry-boat will connect at Peekskill with the 6¼ A. M. [illegible] and 7½ A. M. express trains from the south, and with morning trains from the north, returning in time for the P. M. trains north and south.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, [illegible] Pastor—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A Strawberry Festival, social and musical entertainment, will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 19 [illegible] Tickets at the door.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET [illegible] CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. [illegible] EVENING; [illegible] prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D.; [illegible] and the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. ANN'S [illegible] CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY [illegible] Holy Communion [illegible]

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. [illegible]

ST. [illegible] CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, 107 West 46th-st.

"THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS."—Subject of discourse SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, in Attorney-street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. WHITE, A. M. Preaching also at 10½ A. M. All are invited.

TRINITY METHODIST E. CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av., Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½. Young people's meeting in the Lecture-room at 8 o'clock in the evening. Strangers cordially invited.

INSURANCE.

THE OLD BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
NET SURPLUS	[illegible]
TOTAL ASSETS	$373,[illegible]

OFFICES:
NO. 206 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
NO. 39 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

At an election held on the [illegible] inst. the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

E. P. FURNALD,	J. J. VANDERBILT,
J. A. PALMER,	[illegible]
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN HODINE,	GEORGE C. BENNETT,
JAS. D. [illegible],	[illegible]
TUNIS G. BERGEN,	CHARLES [illegible],
JOSHUA SUTTON,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.
FRANCIS F. SCHOALS,	EDWARD C. [illegible]
JOHN T. BRUCE,	[illegible]
JOSEPH RUDD,	JERE. V. SPADER.
JOHN HALSTEAD.	

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, TUNIS G. BERGEN was unanimously elected President in place of FRANCIS F. FURNALD, who declined a re-election. Mr. CHARLES BURKHALTER was [illegible] Vice-President, and GEORGE K. BRAND appointed Secretary.

84TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND [illegible] has this day been declared, payable on the [illegible]
GEO. K. BRAND, Secretary.

Phenix Insurance Co., OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ONE OF THE LEADING COMPANIES OF THE [illegible] SAFE AND RELIABLE.

Cash Capital $1,000,000
Surplus .... [illegible]
Assets .... $1,[illegible]

Insures property against loss by fire throughout the country; also transacts an Ocean Marine and Inland and Transportation business on the most favorable terms.

OFFICES IN BROOKLYN:
PHENIX BUILDING, [illegible] COURT-ST., W. D.
NO. 13 BROADWAY, EASTERN DISTRICT.
Office in the City of New-York, No. 173 Broadway.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
WILLIAM R. CROWELL, Sec'y Mar. Dep't.
DANIEL F. FERNALD, Sec'y Brooklyn Dep't.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
CHAUNCEY BEDELL, Vice-President.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1872, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF AUGUSTUS E. WARD, DECEASED:

$5,000 City of Jersey City seven per cent. bonds, due 1890, $1,000 each; interest April and October.
$6,000 Washington-square, Richmond County, seven per cent. bonds, due 1887, $1,000 each; interest February and August.
$1,000 Washington-square, Richmond County, seven per cent. bonds, due 1887, $500 each; interest February and August.
$19,000 City of Quincy, State of Illinois, six per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1886; interest payable annually in July.
$10,000 St. Louis County, State of Missouri, seven per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1888; interest February and August.
$10,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company six per cent. bonds, $1,000 each; guaranteed by City of Covington, Ky.; principal and interest due Sept. 1, 1883.
$5,000 Town of [illegible], Ocean County, N. J., seven per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1879; interest March and September.
$8,000 [illegible] mortgage seven per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1891; interest May and November, [illegible] Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.
$8,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company mortgage seven per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due [illegible]; interest April and October.
$20,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company preferred second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due 1894, $1,000 each; interest February and August.
$20,000 American Dock and Improvement Company seven per cent. bonds, guaranteed by Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, $1,000 each, due 1886; interest January and July.
$10,000 Pennsylvania Coal Company seven per cent. registered mortgage bonds, $1,000 each, due 1881; interest February and August.
$5,000 Pennsylvania Coal Company seven per cent. registered mortgage bonds, $500 each, due 1881; interest February and August.
$20,000 New-York Central Railroad Company six per cent. special debt certificates, $10,000 each, due 1883; interest May and November.
$10,000 New-York State seven per cent. registered bounty loan.
$16,000 New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidation certificates.
200 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each.
100 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each.
100 shares Panama Railroad Company, $100 each.
100 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company preferred stock, $100 each.
50 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company common stock, $100 each.
300 shares Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each.
100 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each.
200 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.
[illegible] shares Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, $100 each.
100 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, preferred stock, [illegible] each.
50 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, common stock, [illegible] each.
200 shares Little Miami Railroad Company, $50 each.
20 shares National Bank of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, $100 each.
[illegible] shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each; leased and operated by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.
[illegible] shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, $100 each, leased and operated by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.
[illegible] shares Newark, N. J., India-rubber Manufacturing Company, $100 each.
[illegible] shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Scrip.
50 shares New-York Museum Association.
50 shares Merchants' Exchange Company, $100 each.
2 shares Peoples' Bathing and Washing Association.
[illegible] shares United Republic Petroleum Company, $10 each.
[illegible] shares North American Porcelain Company, $10 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & BROCOME.—THIS DAY, Saturday, June 15, at 11½ o'clock, within their sale-room, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Pickwick, and can be seen on Pier No. 10 East River. Immediately after within their sales-room, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo P. Apollo, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR,

Patented Feb. 15, 1870. [illegible] received premiums awarded [illegible] all the industrial exhibitions held throughout the West, South and South-west. Its advantages over others are numerous. It is a preserver, [illegible] the others bearing the name of Refrigerator. 2d. With the Ice King [illegible] of water into solid ice in a few hours. 3d. It can produce a temperature of fifteen degrees in Midsummer. 4d. It will preserve its contents for any length of time. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The Refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. Combines the best water-cooler in the world. 7th. It can be made [illegible] for family use, hotels, restaurants, butchers, fish and game dealers, steam-boats, or any other place where a [illegible] [illegible]

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
At No. 1,184 BROADWAY, under the Sturtevant House. Call and see it.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber [illegible]
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU,
No. [illegible] Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
[illegible]
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS.
SELLING OUT THE BALANCE OF SPRING STOCK.
FOR CASH.

20 pieces English Tapestry Brussels	$1 [illegible]
20 pieces Hartford Extra Superfine	1 [illegible]
30 pieces Hartford Three-ply	1 [illegible]
[illegible] pieces White Matting	[illegible]
[illegible] pieces Red Check Matting	[illegible]
[illegible] pieces Fancy Matting	[illegible]

F. W. [illegible],
Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st.

[illegible] STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &c.
BAGGAGE MOVED OR EXPRESSED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY OR COUNTRY.
OFFICES, 77 5TH-AV., 205 WEST 14TH-ST.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,
With water-cooler, is the best meat and ice preserver in the world. Send for book.
A. M. LESLEY, 224 WEST 23D-ST.
REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, MR. JAMES N. JESUP, Jr., will be associated with me in the banking and stock brokerage business, which will be conducted under the firm name of E. JUDSON HAWLEY & CO.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands bread, pastry, soups; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] in the grocery-store, between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—A COOK [illegible] BY A WELSH Protestant woman, as first-class cook, country or City; meats, games, soups, pastry, creams, jellies; best baker; has lived in the best families; best references. Call at [illegible] Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good cook, who is willing to do or assist with the washing. City or country. Best references. Apply at [illegible]

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a small private family; excellent baker; good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 221 West 35th-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN [illegible] as good cook in a Summer hotel; excellent reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., rear.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A SUPErior French cook; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. [illegible] French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress wanted by a Protestant [illegible] fully competent for either situation; country or City; best references. Call at No. [illegible] Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant Young Woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 112 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN [illegible] as chamber-maid or nurse; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 21 West [illegible]-st., after 5 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chamber-maid or to do light house-work. Apply at No. 1,[illegible] 3d-av., first floor, front, between [illegible] sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; several years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 112 West [illegible]-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A CHAMBER-MAID and seamstress; Newport preferred; thoroughly competent. Apply at office No. [illegible] 6th-av.

GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN GIRL, HIGHly educated, wishes to find a situation as governess, or companion to a lady; best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, just come to the City, wants a place in a respectable family to do general house-work. Call on Mrs. J. Houston, No. 218 West 19th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—AN AMERICAN WOman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Call for three days at No. 120 West 17th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WOMan, a position as housekeeper, or would travel with a family and take care of children or an invalid lady. Address or call No. 20 Manhasset-place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as working housekeeper in a plain family; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 144 West [illegible]-st., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—A COLORED GIRL AS lady's maid to go with a family in the country, or to take care of grown children; is a good dressmaker; or go out by day or week. Address E. E. POWELL, No. 22 Charles-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; has good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and 8th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, a nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse's situation; experienced nurse, good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to take care of a sick or invalid lady; both kind and obliging. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible] Street, second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman desires a position as seamstress, or to attend an invalid; best City references. Can be seen at last employer's, No. [illegible] West 22d-st. (H. V. Weaver.)

WANTED.—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 [illegible]

WANTED.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 154 Times Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to secure a good situation for his coachman, as he is about giving up his establishment; a first-class man in every respect, perfectly familiar with all parts of the City; a splendid driver and groom; is good-tempered, reliable, and can be had [illegible] the strongest recommendations can be given. Address Post-office Box No. 4,[illegible]

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as porter in a store; will come well recommended. Address MADISON ROGERS, for two days, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

SIX FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH FARMhands want situations. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

VALET.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Scotchman as valet; is accustomed to traveling; is a first-class waiter; City or country; is willing to be useful in any way; has a fair education; the best of testimonials from office. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED.—A HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF for the Summer by a respectable Protestant man and wife; best City references given. Apply, until engaged, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

HELP WANTED.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—Wanted immediately, for this favorite branch of the service, [illegible] This is a fine opportunity for [illegible] to visit foreign countries in United States ships-of-war. Further information will be given at Recruiting Office, Battery View House, No. 1 State-st., New-York City, or at the Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERK.—WANTED, IN A HOUSE DOING A foreign business, a clerk thoroughly conversant with the details of office work, exchanges, &c., with some knowledge of [illegible] must write a good hand, be expert at figures, and bring the best of references. Address, stating full name and references, J., Box 4,[illegible] Post-office.

COOK, &c.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE woman, either white or colored, to go a short distance in the country to cook and assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Apply on Saturday, from 11 to 3, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron, and one to take care of children. Call at No. [illegible] Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl for chamber-work and fine washing and ironing, in a small family; City references required. Call at No. 149 West [illegible]-st.

OFFICE BOY.—WANTED an active, intelligent office boy, with good references. Apply to MAYER & LOEWENSTEIN, No. 40 Beekman-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN IN THE INsurance business, age about fifteen, who resides with his parents, of good character and reference, will find a good situation by calling at No. 166 Broadway, Room No. 7, at 9 to 10 A. M. or 1 to 2 P. M.

WANTED.—A BOY TO BLOW ORGAN AND assist in cleaning church; reference required. Address PRESTON, Box No. 15 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED.—IN AN IRON ESTABLISHment, a youth of good education, sixteen or seventeen years of age, who can board with his parents. Address, with reference, W., Box No. 2,0[illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED E. LAGRAVE and JAMES D. OTIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Alfred E. Lagrave and James D. Otis, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 11 and 13 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1872, at [illegible] o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE F. GEARY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—This is to give notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1872, at [illegible] o'clock M. of that day; that I have filed my final accounts in the office of said Register, and will apply to the Court at the time and place appointed for a settlement of my accounts, and for a discharge, from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee.

NO. 3,498.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN LEVY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathan Levy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1872.
ABRAHAM WEISSENSCHLOG, Assignee,
No. 349 7th-av., New-York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAMILIES leaving their homes for the Summer can procure STORAGE for Silver Plate, Shawls, Laces, &c., at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO., corner 3d-av. & 7th-st., opp. Cooper Institute.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE will be open from June 1 to Oct. 1. This favorite Summer resort is situated on the Catskill Mountains, twelve miles from the village of Catskill, and is decidedly the BEST MOUNTAIN ROAD in the country. [illegible] above the Hudson River, and commanding a view extending over about 10,000 SQUARE MILES, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. It is justly celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere and delightful temperature, which is often FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DEGREES LOWER than that of New-York City.
There is a regular line of stages and carriages connecting [illegible] with the village. Visitors will be [illegible] on the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany [illegible]
Terms, $4 per day or $21 per week for June, and [illegible] September, and $25 per week for July and August, or August and September, together, the rate will be [illegible]
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

HOWLAND HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Will be open for guests June [illegible]. This favorite hotel is entirely new this season, and has every improvement and convenience for the accommodation of its patrons.
H. HOWLAND & SON, Proprietors.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL, RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON, 1872.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Rooms at reasonable rates. A first-class restaurant attached. Table d'hote for children and servants. For further information address
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily. [illegible] Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

FENWICK HALL,
New-Saybrook, Conn.
This new and elegant hotel will be open for guests June 25; is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, possessing all the comforts of the best City hotels; is reached by Shore Line Railroad from New-York, or New-York and Hartford steam-boats. Reference, C. C. Waite, Brevoort House, 5th-av.
D. A. HOOD, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.
The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Roosevelt-st., 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.
Will open June 1st. House 350 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson [illegible] Mountain [illegible] Pleasure grounds enlarged and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 [illegible] boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.
Accommodates 300 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, five miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery, pure mountain air, [illegible] Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address
J. F. FOULKE,
STROUDSBURG, PENN.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.
F. H. ORVIS.
The 8 A. M. train, connecting with Albany and Troy steamers, arrives at Manchester at 10½ A. M. The 4 P. M. train from Troy reaches Manchester at 7 P. M. The 10:30 A. M. Harlem train from New-York, arrives at Manchester at 7¾ P. M.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE,
SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.
(via Hackensack and Northern Railroad), is now open for the reception of guests; excellent accommodations; terms moderate; reference, W. H. Ar[illegible], No. 88 Liberty-st., New-York.
A. FURMAN, Proprietor.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VERMONT.—Franklin House and cottages open June 1. Terms moderate. Address proprietor. Montreal express train from Grand Central Depot through in twelve hours, without change.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J., has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard and livery-stable attached to the hotel.
J. W. McCARTY, Proprietor.

MIRAMAR HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island, J. SEYMOUR CORWIN, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for the reception of guests; beautifully situated on high ground, 100 feet from the great Peconic Bay, convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; boating, bathing, fishing and driving unsurpassed by no other on Long Island.

AT LAURELTON, LONG ISLAND.—Pleasant board and rooms can be obtained at Mrs. Berney's. Steamer D. R. Martin leaves Pier No. 8 East River, at 4 P. M., and [illegible] at 4½ dock on the premises; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Reference, DR. JAMES L. WOOD, No. 30 Irving-place, and MR. CHARLES F. WILLIS, No. 106 Broadway.

L. H. HOWELL'S FAMILY BOARDING-house, Bloomfield, N. J., is now open. This house is pleasantly situated opposite the green, well shaded [illegible] rooms, good table, plenty of fruit and milk, [illegible] three minutes' walk from depot. Eleven trains each way daily. For particulars or to see photograph, call at No. 77 Beekman-st.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson. No drugs; spacious rooms, hygienic foods, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 5 West 46th-st., New-York City.

GLEN HAVEN WATER-CURE AND SUMMER RESORT, GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—Head of Lake Skaneateles; fine mountain scenery, excellent soft water, boating and fishing, [illegible] Terms moderate. Send for circular.
[illegible] KING, Proprietor.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.—This delightful Summer resort, one hour from the City, will open June 10, for a season of twelve weeks. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor, designated to represent Brooklyn [illegible]

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE.

THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY Beach, is now open for the season. Still and surf bathing, boating, sailing and bass fishing. For rooms apply at No. 71 St. Mark's-place, New-York.
A. D. BALLING.

BELMONT HALL—NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open; fronts the bay; thirty minutes' from D-y-st.; near landing; fine bathing; every comfort; reasonable rates.

LARCHMONT MANOR HOUSE, MAMaroneck, is now open for the reception of guests; a horse-car will run from station on or before July 1; boating, bathing and fishing. MRS. E. PALMER.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, EQUINOX, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

BELMONT HALL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open; fronts the bay; fine bathing; thirty minutes by boat, every hour from Dey-st., near landing.

CORNWALL WEST POINT HOTEL is now open; two cottages to let; connection at the Military Academy has commenced.

RUSKS' SUMMER RESORT—SITuated among the Catskills, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. Open [illegible] JAMES RUSKS, Proprietor.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open June [illegible] for the season.
JAMES [illegible] LAIRD, Proprietor.

PEABODY HOUSE—YONKERS, ON THE Hudson; now open for permanent and transient guests. [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.—ADDRESS LEE'S Hotel, Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, IS now open ready for the reception of guests.

MANSION HOUSE OPENS JUNE 1. ADdress S. LAIRD, Proprietor, Long Branch, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENTERPRISING GENTLEMAN, with a few thousand dollars, can have an interest in a business showing large and increasing profits without risk. None but those meaning business and having money need apply. The business covers a hitherto almost unoccupied field, and is secure against competition. Parties willing to investigate, with other applications will be [illegible] Apply to R. H. ROBERTS & CO., [illegible] Wall-st.

A PROFITABLE AND WELL-ESTABlished cash manufacturing business for sale, as the party is compelled to leave the City on account of illness, would not be sold under any other circumstances. Call immediately, or address J. C. WOOD, No. 126 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AN ICE-CREAM SALOON, doing a business of nearly a $1,000 per week; can be doubled; owner cannot give personal attention. Apply at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up-stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE [illegible] CONDIMENT, FOR HORSES AND CATTLE,
Has been used by the leading breeders in England and Scotland for many years, with great success. The largest contractors and owners of horses in the principal cities [illegible] it to be the BEST AND CHEAPEST CATTLE FOOD IN THE WORLD.
Apply to the SOLE CONSIGNEES in the United States, at the office of the
[illegible] CATTLE FOOD COMPANY,
EVERETT HOUSE, Albany, New-York.
RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED in every large city in the United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-side Office, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING.
C. M. SMITH & CO.
Manufacturers and importers of every description of saddlery goods; a fine line of horse-clothing, lap-dusters, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.
JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 18, at 12 o'clock, Tattersalls' Sale Stable, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., by order of Clarence B. Cooper [illegible] of Wm. H. [illegible] a brown four-year-old colt, sired by Mambrino Pilot, dam a very fast Rysdyk Hambletonian mare.

FOR SALE—A NICE BAY HORSE, WARranted to be sound, kind and gentle, expressly for a lady's driving horse, not used in [illegible]; also, a brown coupé horse, General Knox stock, and [illegible] Inquire No. 85 West [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BLACK HORSES, [illegible] hands high, six years old, extra stylish, fast and handsome; cost the present owner $2,000; must be sold; owner [illegible] to Europe on [illegible]. Apply at stable No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

A PAIR OF HANDSOME WELL-TRAINed ponies with double harness and basket phaeton, complete, suitable for the use of children, for sale. Apply to C. & W. No. [illegible] Broadway.

RAFFLE—HORSE, TOP BUGGY, HARness, robe, &c., SATURDAY EVENING, June 15. Chances $1. Tickets and information of CORNWALL, Reading-room, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

ANY ONE HAVING A SOUND AND VERY stylish coupé horse, about sixteen hands, to sell, may address COUPE, Box No. 210 Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIGHT TWO-horse park phaeton, nearly new. Can be seen at No. 85 Park-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A PARlor and bedroom, with board; and a single room well furnished; bath, &c.; also a physician's office with reception-room furnished; references exchanged. Apply at No. 21 West [illegible]-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A large house in Brooklyn, not far from the South Ferry, having more room than they require, will accommodate two gentlemen. Rooms are large and well furnished with bath-room adjoining. Gentlemen desiring such an opportunity may address R. O. L., Box No. 1,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST.—STRANGERS visiting New-York desiring the comforts and retirement of a home and attendance of a hotel in a first-class central location, can find the same at from $15 to $30 per week for gentleman and wife; transient, $3 per day; American plan; lodgings, $1.

STURTEVANT HOUSE—AMERICAN PLAN, $3 PER DAY; GREAT HOTEL CENTRE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; elevators and all modern improvements.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. [illegible] WEST [illegible]-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

NO. 30 EAST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOME suite of furnished rooms, second and third floors; first-class table; reasonable terms for Summer; with or without board. References.

NO. 227 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—A few well-furnished rooms to let in a private French family; good table and moderate charges; references required.

L.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR, hot and cold water, all improvements, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen. No. 108 West 34th-st.

WORTH HOUSE,
No. 202 5th-av., looking on Madison-square; suites of apartments; private table and attendance only.

VERY HANDSOME SUITE OF WELL-furnished parlors to let to gentlemen, without board; also rooms on second and third floors; references. No. 14 Irving-place.

NO. 87 EAST 4TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—First-class board for single and married gentlemen in a German family; bath; hot and cold water; charges moderate.

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms without board (transient), $1 25 per day; lodgings per night, 50c. Dupont House, No. 108 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 214 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Nicely furnished front room, with good board; $14 for two; comforts of home with an American family; location pleasant; reference required.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, a second floor, one large alcove room, and, if back room, bath adjoining; terms reasonable, at No. 242 West 22d-st.

TO RENT—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR retired ladies rooms in a genteel private house, beautifully located opposite a park. Inquire at No. 216 East 15th-st.

A VERY HANDSOME, WELL-FURNISHed suite of parlors to let, without board; also rooms on second and third floors; references. Call at No. 14 Irving-place.

NO. 13 WEST 24TH-ST.—FURNISHED suite of front rooms on second floor; also other rooms, with or without board.

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS IN A FOUR-story brown-stone house, with or without board; Summer prices. No. [illegible] East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 29 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, NEWLY FURnished apartments; modern conveniences. Apply at No. [illegible] West 10th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS gentleman's mansion, two and a half miles on the Harlem Railroad; shade of the most costly trees; walks, surroundings unsurpassed. Excellent cottage of seven rooms to let, with paved cellar, twelve stalls for horses. References exchanged. WM. DEENE, Williams' Bridge, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—A PARTY OF FIVE can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; hot and cold water in every room; bath, gas, &c., at Darien [illegible]; four minutes from station; fifty minutes from New-York. Inquire of A. B. SWAIN on premises, or of WILSON & CLARK, No. 111 Broadway, sales-room floor, room C.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the house of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, healthful and pleasant locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO LET.—A PARTY THAT HAS TAKEN A furnished house for the season would like to let part of it, consisting of seven rooms; house by the salt water, at Greenwich, Conn.; adults preferred, or a small family; rent $350 for the Summer. Inquire at Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL GENteel family, having a delightful place in New-Jersey, will take from two to four people who will pay remunerative prices for what will command it. Address RURAL, Box No. 149 Times Office.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT Croton Falls, on the Harlem Railroad; house pleasantly situated within five minutes' walk from the depot; reference required. Address MISS PATTERSON, Croton Falls, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—Within twenty miles of New-York and one and a half miles from depot; adults to $12 per week; also stabling for horses. Apply to J. S. EARCY, No. 11 Pine-st., second floor, back office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM-HOUSE, [illegible] from depot, one hour and a half from City by Harlem Railroad. Address B., Box No. 10 Bedford Station, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—Healthy location; New-Jersey; near the sea; terms moderate; instruction if desired. Apply to Mrs. CAMPBELL, No. 162 East 32d-st.

BOARDERS WANTED—LARGE, AIRY rooms, healthy climate, fine scenery; two and a half hours from New-York. Address G. B. E., Lock Box No. 47, Danbury, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD TO BE HAD NEAR Catskill Mountains; beautiful location; good board; terms moderate. Address H., Box 260 Catskill Post-office.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—GENtlemen and families can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; terms moderate. Address M. J., Post-office, Elizabeth.

COAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SCRANTON
COAL.

STOVE	$5 [illegible]	FURNACE	$4 [illegible]
GRATE & EGG	[illegible]	CHESTNUT	4 75

Per ton of 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered.
YARDS—Nos. 284 and 286 East [illegible]-st.
[illegible] Nos. 135, 137 and 139 [illegible]
OFFICES—No. 24 [illegible] West [illegible]-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 268 West 23d-st., corner 8th-av.; No. [illegible] 8th-av., near 14th-st.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

ICE CREAM.

DUNNINGTON & SHIGH'S ICE-CREAM, MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.
Superior in quality and below the prices of any other establishment. Families, hotels, restaurants, church entertainments and the trade supplied. Depots, No. 202 6th-av., No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, and No. [illegible] Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHT OF
Boucicault's powerful drama,
THE LONG STRIKE.
ORIGINAL CAST.
THE MESSAGE BY THE SEA.
THE MISSING WITNESS.
ON MONDAY, JUNE 17,
First night of Watts Phillips' great drama,
ON THE JURY,
WITH AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. F. N. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. PECK, Miss ELLA BURNS (first appearance in this theatre), Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss FRANK McCLELLAN (first appearance in this theatre), Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARTIN (first appearance in this theatre), Misses CLAYTON, BLAISDELL, McCORMICK and others.
In act third a POWERFUL SENSATIONAL INCIDENT, introducing NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, hitherto unattempted on the stage.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Bryant's
W. W. SEGUIN & CO......Lessees and Managers.
W. F. ELLIOTT......Business Manager.
ENGLISH OPERA. SATURDAY EVENING, June 15, LAST NIGHT (DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. BENEFIT TO WM. W. SEGUIN, in which the whole company will appear.
Miss EMMA HOWSON, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Miss SCHOFIELD, Mr. J. H. CHATTERSON, Mr. JOHN HOWSON, Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, Mr. T. BARTLEMAN, Mr. WARREN WHITE. Mr. ANTHONY REIFF, Jr., Musical Conductor. Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER will sing "Bay of Biscay." Mr. HENRY DRAYTON will sing his famous song, "Simon the Cellarer." Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; secured at 124 Broadway, Hall & Sons', 751 Broadway, and Opera-house. SATURDAY MATINEE—MARTHA. 2 o'clock. One dollar to all parts of the house.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
NO. 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART......Lessee and Manager.
Second week and marked success of the great sensation,
CHICAGO,
BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE FIRE.
A panorama, diorama and drama, introducing
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.
Mr. I. E. LITTLE. Mr. HARRY HATIO.
Miss LIZZIE MADDERN, and the CHILD WONDER, little MINNIE MADDERN, Miss NELLIE SANDFORD, and others in a great cast.
CHICAGO! CHICAGO! CHICAGO!
The great fire scene.
Arrival of the train.
The locomotive in full motion.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADAMS
MR. EDWIN BOOTH, Proprietor and Manager.
Fourth week of the popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
AND LAST NIGHTS OF
ENOCH ARDEN.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK,
AND GREAT SUCCESS
OF
MRS. JAMES A. OATES,
IN FORTUNIO.
NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK.
NEW BALLET.
PROF. FABER'S MARVELOUS TALKING MACHINE,
which speaks any language, laughs and sings.
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT
OF THE SEASON AND OF
ARTICLE 47.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, LAST MATINEE AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON AND OF ARTICLE 47.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
House crowded—not even standing room.
GENUINE, ABOVE IMITATION.
The public delighted with the original
GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
The only genuine Minstrels in the World.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor......J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the Box-office of the Central Park Garden.

TERRACE GARDEN.
58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Proprietor......JOHN KOCH.
AD. NEUENDORFF'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL GARDEN CONCERTS
Will commence on SUNDAY, June 16.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE GREAT BAND OF THE WORLD.
Pronounced by Press and public superior to all.
Open every night. Matinees Saturday only.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer GEN. SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day, from June 11, as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 6 P. M. Leaves Coney Island for New-York, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. Extra trip 4 P. M. and 7 P. M.
N. B.—The extra trips will commence on and after June 22.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN Cove and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point and Glenwood. The steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip (Pier No. 24 East River) SUNDAY, June 16, at 9 A. M.; 8th-st., 9:05, and 23d-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M.; returning to New-York about 6:30 P. M.

A.—A.—BOAT FOR PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADYSIDE.—New steam-boats from Spring-st. every SUNDAY, at 9:30, 10, 11, 1, 2, 3:30, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 34th-st. 10 minutes later; and daily at 10, 1, 3, and 7 P. M. Thirty cents for the round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts. (upstairs).

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF MASTER MASONS will be held at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, on MONDAY, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN T. CONOVER, Chairman.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.
Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sale-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at moderate prices. Every piano warranted as represented. N. B.—A few pianos, in from rent, will be sold at great bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent on all cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at [illegible] MERRELL, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 10 [illegible])

CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos rented and sold at special low prices and easy terms. "Bacon & Raven," "Dunham." Good others at $75 to $275; English and French, uprights, $175 to $300; elegant rose-wood carved pianos, $200 to $1,000. Also, [illegible] CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and parlor organs to rent very low, from $4 to $10 per month; rent allowed if purchased, on very liberal terms, at [illegible] eight doors east of Bowery.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable [illegible] fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos [illegible] No. 15 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.

DRY GOODS.

FROM AUCTION.

RICH LACE GOODS, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Guipure Sacques, Blk. Thd. Flounces,
Guipure Points, Blk. Thd. Shawls,
Guipure 4-4 Points, Blk. Thd. Capes.
Bought at recent FORCED SALES, and which are SELLING FREELY. COME AND SEE.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts.

CANTON MATTINGS—PRICES GREATLY reduced. Red, White, Fancy and Coir Mattings; Carpets, Rugs, Oil-cloths, Window-shades, &c. [illegible] No. 102 Chambers-st.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young gentleman, a large room in New-Brighton, Staten Island, where there are none or but few boarders, near the first Tompkinsville landing; references exchanged. Address with terms, H., Post-office Box No. 874.

ALL WANTING BOARDING-PLACES CAN have their choice at Boarders' Directory, No. 757 Broadway. Full particulars without charge. Persons having vacancies will please send descriptions.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE

AND

INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

Will commence at Boston

MONDAY, JUNE 17, AND CONTINUE UNTIL JULY 4,

In the magnificent Coliseum, especially erected for the occasion.

During this time the GRANDEST SERIES OF CONCERTS ever given in the world will take place.

The GREATEST CHORUS ever organized.

20,000 TRAINED VOICES

Will appear in masterly selections every day.

The GRAND ORCHESTRA of

1,000 SKILLED MUSICIANS,

In Classical and Popular Overtures, Symphonies, &c., each day.

THE MILITARY BAND OF 1,000 MEMBERS,

In the most dashing Marches and Selections every day.

The "Bouquet of Artists," comprising 150 of the best Soloists in America, will render each day some of the most effective concerted pieces of classical and popular authors.

GRAND OPERATIC SELECTIONS by the professional operatic chorus of 150, comprising the best talent of the English, Italian, German and French Opera Companies, every day.

MME. PESCHKA LEUTNER, the greatest of German Sopranos, in a series of Grand Arias during the Festival.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE BAND, on Monday.

The world-renowned BAND OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS, of London, on Tuesday.

The Band of the KAISER FRANZ GRENADIER REGIMENT, of Germany, on Wednesday.

The magnificent Band of the GARDE REPUBLICAINE, of Paris, on Thursday.

HERR JOHANN STRAUSS, from Vienna, the famous composer and conductor, will direct EACH DAY one of his favorite and world-admired concert waltzes.

HERR FRANZ ABT, the famous German composer, will conduct several of his favorite songs, arranged for full chorus, organ and orchestra, including "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," on Wednesday.

MME. ARABELLA GODDARD, of London, the greatest lady Pianist in the world, in piano solos.

MME. ERMINA RUDERSDORFF, of London, the eminent English prima donna, in Rossini's "Inflammatus" and the grand oratorio selections.

HERR FRANZ BENDEL, the great Pianist, from Germany, who has been especially engaged for this Festival.

By special permission of His Majesty William I., Emperor of Germany, the famous CORNET QUARTET of Emperor William I., of Germany. The most skilled combination of the kind in the world.

The best Cornet player in America, Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, in several of his best solos.

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the distinguished English Pianist, celebrated throughout America, in favorite solos.

The Concerts will commence at 3 P. M. each day.

BY SPECIAL CONTRACT WITH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NONE OF THE FOREIGN BANDS OR DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS ENGAGED FOR THE JUBILEE WILL PERFORM AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN THIS COUNTRY THAN THE COLISEUM, BOSTON.

THE ANVIL CHORUS every day, with full chorus, great organ, grand orchestra, military bands, drum corps, anvils, bells and cannon accompaniment. Season tickets, admitting to eighteen concerts, between June 17 and July 4, (with reserved seat, transferable) $50

Single concert tickets, with reserved seat, each......5

Can now be obtained of Mr. A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Winter-st., Boston, or at the Coliseum, on and after Monday, June 17.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL BALL will take place at the Coliseum, WEDNESDAY, June 26. The Grand Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Johann Strauss, of Vienna, the world-renowned composer and director. The arrangements and floor to be under the direction of Col. Wm. V. Hutchings, assisted by two hundred Marshals. The whole Jubilee under the management of Committees comprising the most eminent citizens of Boston.

Per order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
GRAND GALA ENTERTAINMENT,
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON at 2. BENEFIT. EVENING at 8.
BENEFIT of the young American actor,
Mr. T. W. KEENE.
The eminent artists, Miss Marian Mordaunt, Miss Pauline Markham, have kindly volunteered.

AFTERNOON at 2.	EVENING at 8.
The new drama of NEW-YORK IN SUNSHINE AND SHADE, and farce of TURN HIM OUT. Nobbs......A. H. Sheldon	Mr. Keene's new drama, RED JACK. Red Jack......T. W. Keene. And drama of IRELAND AT IT WAS. Judy O'Trot, M. Mordaunt.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
SPRING RACES, 1872.
The Spring meeting will be held at Jerome Park on the following days in June:
SATURDAY, 1ST,
WEDNESDAY, 5TH,
SATURDAY, 8TH,
TUESDAY, 11TH,
THURSDAY, 13TH,
SATURDAY, 15TH.
First race, each day, promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
JEROME PARK RACES.
June 1, 5, 8, 11, 13 and 15.
Special trains to above races will leave Grand Central Depot each race day at 1¼ and 2 P. M., returning after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies. Fare for round trip, 40 cents. Fourth-av. City cars run direct to depot.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1872.
TUESDAY, 18th June, at 9 o'clock, regular examination for admission to the Departments of Arts and of Science, at the University. Candidates for the course of Engineering, or for an Eclectic course, will also be received.
NO CHARGE FOR TUITION.
THURSDAY, 20th June, at 10 o'clock, COMMENCEMENT, at the Academy of Music. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the council-room, annual meeting of the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.
HOWARD CROSBY, LL.D., Chancellor.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—CANDIDATES for admission to the regular classes of Columbia College, and to the School of Mines, will be examined on application on FRIDAY, June 21, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the College, East 49th-st., Madison and 4th avs. The examination will be continued on the following day.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, FOR children, and PRIVATE INSTITUTE, for young Ladies. Established 1862. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to Ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 18 West 35th-st.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Natural History in Summer made Science in earnest.—A thoroughly qualified teacher is willing to give, during the vacation months, practical field instruction in Natural history and geology, to classes or to single pupils. Apply to E. H. D., School of Mines, Columbia College.

MISS SAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st. English, French and German, thoroughly taught. Number limited. Reference, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL at Baden-Baden, Germany.—Principal, Miss AUG. BACKE. For particulars apply to Prof. JULIUS F. HUBLLER, Baltimore, or Dr. GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 147 East 55th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 29. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD AND INstruction in French and other branches, for six boys, during the Summer vacation, in a French Protestant family. Apply to Prof. HENRI LIOTARD, Stamford.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, COMPEtent to teach the English branches, French and music, wishes a situation as visiting governess, or to employ some hours of the day in instructing children; best references will be given. Address J. F., No. 138 West 30th-st., New-York.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SCIENCES.—A teacher with excellent references desires to make arrangements to teach mineralogy, geology, zoology, &c., in private schools. Apply to E. H. D., School of Mines, Columbia College.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHing, would take to the country with her two or three little girls, giving them instruction and motherly care. Address TEACHER, Station D, [illegible]

THE MECHANICS.

Angry Demonstrations by the Impatient Strikers.

The Machinists' Troubles and Mass-Meeting—They Strike Today—Condition of the Furniture Trade—Strikes Elsewhere.

In the eight-hour movement of yesterday the noticeable change was the increasing desperation of many of the men, owing to their protracted strike, which is in many cases bringing them to actual want. The men who seemed to be most strongly inclined to violence yesterday were the piano-makers. Many of those in the employ of Messrs. STEINWAY returned to work upon the old system, with an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, and only one-eighth of the whole number remained on strike. Those still out were the ring-leaders of the movement, and they, with a large number on strike formerly employed in other manufactories, met yesterday morning in the Germania Assembly Rooms. Reporters were excluded from the meeting, but it was alleged by incautious members that motions were made and carried to make another demonstration on a grand scale this morning, at the piano manufactory of the Messrs. STEINWAY. The co-operation of the Eight-hour League and other trades was promised, and it was determined to assemble at 5½ o'clock, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street, and make a demonstration on the factory, and take the workmen out by force, if necessary. The Police were informed of the plot, and the men will probably not attempt such a proceeding, although they are rendered desperate by the desertions from their ranks, and may not be easily deterred. It was resolved to send a delegate to Boston and other cities, in connection with a delegation from the polishers and varnishers, to incite the piano-forte-makers in those places to strike, as a general movement of the kind throughout the country would be of great assistance to the men here.

The cabinet-makers did not meet with the success yesterday that they anticipated, no new firms giving in, while the firm of POTTIER & STYMUS, the report of whose concession to the strike occasioned so much satisfaction among the working men, deny that they gave in to the eight-hour system, and say that their men are at work upon the old system of ten hours, with twenty per cent. advance of wages. A Broadway firm also make the same statement in regard to the men in their employ. A delegation of Philadelphia cabinet-makers arrived at head-quarters, yesterday, reporting that a strike was in successful progress in Philadelphia.

Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, yesterday morning reported to Superintendent KELSO that he understood, from reliable sources, that the strikers from the machine-shops of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad and those of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad were collecting on the east side, expressing their intention to mob the workmen in the machine-shops of the different railroads in the Nineteenth Precinct, and then tear down the shops. The Captain was instructed to protect the shops at all hazards, and started with a sufficient force of Police to do so. No attack was made, however, the strikers being awed by the numbers of the Police.

The following communications were sent to the Press of the City yesterday by the employers:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

It has been erroneously published that the employes of the Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company resumed work Thursday on the adoption by the Company of the "eight-hour system." The facts are: On the 15th day of May, on the occasion of the first conference of the employes with the officers of the Company, the employes were informed that their pay would continue to be by the hour at an advance of twenty per cent; that the manufactory would open at 7 o'clock in the morning, and close at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and that each employe would be privileged to work in the future as in the past ten hours, which proposition was rejected by them.

From this position the Company never receded, and with this understanding work was resumed.

In the absence of the President,

(Signed,) A. CHATAIN, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

DEAR SIRS: You would confer a favor upon us by inserting in your columns our denial of the reports published in some of Thursday's papers, to the effect that we had agreed to the eight-hour system. We hold the same position as we did on the first day of the strike.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) ROUX & CO.

The following is a statement of the condition of the furniture trade regarding the strike, June 12, 1872:

Names of firms.	Full complement of men when all are at work.	Number of men now at work ten hours.	Number of men now at work eight hours.	Number of men on strike.	Number discharged.
Pottier & Stymus Manf'g Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Edw. W. Baxter & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
J. T. Allen & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
J. W. Mason & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Warren, Ward & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Dessé Rhener & Co.	170	100	..	70	..
M. & H. Schrenkeisen	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Palmer, Embury & Co.	[illegible]	110	..	[illegible]	..
Fayle, Koker & Knothe	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
G. L. & J. B. Kelty	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
B. L. Solomon & Sons	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Barnuts, Dohl & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Broun & Bliss	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Hess, George	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Flint, Geo. C. & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Brunn & Moore	120	70	..	50	..
Weber, B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Mattern, J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Kolb, G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Wenneise, J. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Sheta, F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Strobel, Philip	10	10	..	..	..
Hotter, Henry A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Melville Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Spitt, K. L.	15	15	..	..	..
Breda & Henning	15	15	..	..	..
Griffen & Van Cert	18	8	10	3	..
Mitchell & Parsons	15	15	..	..	..
W. H. Lee	18	18	..	..	..
Webber, Thomas	11	11	..	..	..
Haare, H.	7	7	..	..	..
Fleck, John	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Schuman, A.	4	4	..	..	..
Ruskof & Schrieber	50	30	..	20	..
Pack, Hiram	7	7	..	..	..
Urban, Charles	11	11	..	..	..
Nonnenbacher & Co.	50	20	..	30	..
Lange & Kuntz	8	8	..	..	..
Miller, W. G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Aubo Brothers	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Hildorfer, S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Schencke, A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Denner, Madison and Co.	15	15	..	..	..
Schloss & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Ingersoll, Watson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Degraaf & Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Thomas Talbot	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Oberman, Wm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Germann, Son & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Landon, H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Frauf, Jacob	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Brewi, J. & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Braunsdorf & Metz	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Wittich & Brothers	11	11	..	..	..
Trimbach, Conrad	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Frederick, Theodore L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Peiry, John	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Vetter, F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Becker, A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Kasch, J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Schreiber, F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Hamburger, J. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Haase, L. & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Kock, Andrew	11	11	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Stein, Alexander	100	100	..	..	..
Reichmuller & Sauter	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Phelps, Jewett & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Stuart, J. M.	12	12	..	..	..
Gross, C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Herter Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Aylward	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Baader Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Maurer	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Kertscher	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Schindler	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Koch	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Ross Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Sulzbacher, B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
La Porte	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Kingman & Murphy	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Gross	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
P. J. Hardy	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Ingraham & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Beck & Hellrung	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Vogel, George	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Conner, Patrick	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Weeks & Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Stein	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Fink, Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Boos, Philip	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Roux & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Pardy & Co., E. N.	[illegible]	120	..	..	..
Lackow, N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Laun & Bell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible], Conrad	[illegible]	70	..	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
French Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Kehr, Kellner & Co.	120	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Partington Brothers	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,346	175

*Work eleven hours.

HOWE'S sewing-machine men met yesterday and received news that the men in the works at Bridgeport, Conn., will strike today. The Manhattan Machine employes have also promised to give an answer as to whether they would concede to the demands of the workmen.

The shops reported as having yielded to the demands of the iron-workers yesterday, were Messrs. COMMER & MAY, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; Pinter Iron-works, Brooklyn, and MIDDLETON & RICHIE, New Bowery.

JOHN SCHAFFER, PHILIP FAIR, WM. KEPS and JOHN BERTRAM were arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday morning on a complaint of WELLINGTON SMART, of No. 744 Sixth-street, who charged that SCHAFFER and FAIR attempted to choke him while KEPS held him by the arms, and BERTRAM struck him several blows on the face. The prisoners are cabinet-makers on strike. SMART is a cabinet-maker, and, refusing to join the strikers, was assaulted by them. The accused were held to answer at Special Sessions.

The tin and slate roofers met at No. 295 Third-avenue, last evening, and perfected their organization of a secret league, under the superintendence of THOMAS MCCUE. No other business of importance was transacted beyond the initiation of members.

A mass-meeting of the machinists and blacksmiths, under the auspices of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, was held last evening, in Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, for the purpose of advocating the eight-hour system, and discussing the general interests of the trades. There were about 700 men present.

Mr. C. B. MULLIGAN was called upon to preside, and, in taking the chair, delivered a brief address on the objects of the meeting, and advantages to working men of working only eight hours. He then introduced Mr. JOHN FEHRENBATCH, President of the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America, who spoke of the great uprising of working men against the tyranny of capital, and advocated union among the working classes as the only means by which they could fight the battle against moneyed monopolies and win and preserve their rights.

Mr. HERR addressed the meeting in German in a similar strain.

It was announced that the machinists and blacksmiths employed here and in Albany in the shops of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, would go on strike today for eight hours the day's work. This information was received with tumultuous applause. Resolutions adopted last night by the machinists and blacksmiths of Albany to that effect were read and indorsed.

Two additional unions were organized, and the meeting adjourned.

The Strike on Long Island.

And now the boiler-makers, machinists and iron-molders of Brooklyn have joined the ranks of the eight-hour strikers. Among the strikers are men from the Atlantic Steam Engine-works, Hubbard and Whittaker's, Pioneer Iron-works, Bliss & Williams', Allen Works, Wm. Beede, Smith Brothers', Chas. Hardick's, Wm. Taylor & Sons', Allen Agricultural Works, Columbia Works, Robert Kent's, Benton's Pipe Manufactory, and, in fact, from every machine-shop in the Second and Fifth Wards. In many instances the strikers in a body visited various places of business, and forced the workmen to quit. It is estimated that about 2,000 men are out of employment this morning. Mr. WHITTAKER, a manufacturer, stated that nine of the principal firms had mutually agreed to stand out against the demands of the men. It was understood that other firms would take similar action. In one or two cases establishments which had imperative contracts to fill gave the eight hours demanded, but it is said that as soon as the contracts are filled the men will be asked to work the same number of hours that the men in other shops work. The strikers, however, proclaim themselves to be confident of success.

The mechanics at work in the shops of the Long Island Railroad Company, at Hunter's Point, stopped work yesterday, demanding the adoption of the eight-hour system.

In Jersey City.

Last evening the men employed at MATTHIESSEN & WIECHER'S sugar refinery, in Jersey City, struck for an advance of wages. The entire force, numbering over 500 men, joined in the strike, and until terms can be arranged between them and their employers they will probably be suspended. Immediately after the strike the men met at Cooper Hall, where they resolved not to commence work until their pay is increased from the former rate, $1 50 per day, to $2.

The Gallagher Murder at Jersey City—Trial of James Cooney.

The trial of JAMES COONEY for the murder of ROBERT GALLAGHER, on Morgan-street, Jersey City, on the 4th of May, was yesterday commenced in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge BEDLE presided.

Mrs. GALLAGHER was the first witness called. She lived at No. 127 Morgan-street, and had known COONEY for a year or more, during six weeks of which time he had boarded with her; on May 4 he came to her house, and went from there to a wake; he returned in the morning, took dinner with her and her husband, went to the funeral and returned again in the evening; she went to bed about three o'clock, leaving the men drinking together; about midnight her daughter awakened her, and said COONEY and her father were having some trouble; witness went to the kitchen and saw her husband with his hand on COONEY'S shoulder, endeavoring to get him to go home; COONEY told him to take his hand off him or he would be sorry; he then drew a knife and stabbed him twice before witness could interfere; she then sent for a physician and a policeman; COONEY said he had not hurt him much; the officer came and removed him to the hospital; she accompanied him, and remained until he died, three days afterward.

The trial is still on, and will probably occupy two or three days.

Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at their Club-rooms, No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue, Mr. AIMON [illegible] presiding. After enrolling a large number of new members, Mr. JOHN [illegible] proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, amid tremendous cheering:

Resolved, That we heartily ratify the nomination of ULYSSES S. GRANT for President and HENRY WILSON for Vice-President, and pledge our best efforts for their election.

Resolved, That the name of the veteran warrior, tried patriot and President, whose first term has been eminently successful; and the name of the distinguished Senator and statesman who has always been found equal to the duties of his position, are sure guarantees of victory in the coming contest.

[illegible] worthy of any party, in order to obtain a Presidential nomination, as history shows he has any shred of honor or consistency, and leave of all the ideas to which he now aspires.

Stirring addresses were afterward delivered by Messrs. P. [illegible], SAMUEL H. COX and others. The intervals between the speeches were enlivened by campaign songs by Cook's Glee Club.

The Mercer-Street Shooting Case—Lowe Committed for Trial.

The final examination in the case of PAUL E. LOWE, charged with shooting ANDERSON, GARDNER and DEVINE, in Mercer-street, on the night of the 28th ult., came up before Judge LEDWITH yesterday. All the parties concerned in the affray were present, the wounded men having nearly recovered. GARDNER had no complaint to make, he being LOWE'S friend. ANDERSON stated that he had never authorized DEVINE to act for him in making a complaint, and refused to enter one. DEVINE desired to withdraw his complaint, but this the Judge refused to allow. He has been in the House of Detention ever since the affray. HARRY THOMAS admitted that he was the first one who struck a blow, having struck LOWE, and he thought LOWE acted in [illegible]

[illegible] to bail in the sum of $[illegible]. [illegible] the District-Attorney this morning.

PAVING AND SEWERING.

Continued Inquiries Concerning City Contracts—Messrs. Gearies and Moore's Work.

Commissioners VAN NORT and JAQUES resumed the investigation into the contracts for paving and grading streets and avenues in several parts of the City, last evening, at St. James Hotel. The first case taken up was that of F. C. CROWLEY, for paving Forty-second-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River; also for paving and regulating Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also for paving Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Tenth avenues, and Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Witnesses were examined in each case, who testified that the whole of the work had been carried out according to the specifications. A letter was read from Commissioner VAN NORT, corroborating the evidence produced.

The Moore contracts for paving Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to "the Drive," also for paving Sixty-sixth-street, from "the Drive" to Hudson River, with several other contracts, were then taken up and passed after evidence setting forth that the work had been thoroughly done, had been taken. The Commissioners then adjourned. The Moore contracts are as follows:

[illegible]

The Sixth and Last Day of the Jerome Park Races.

If the weather is propitious the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club will terminate this afternoon, the sixth and last day of the sport. There are four races on the programme, and from the numerous entries in each race the contests promise to be close and exciting. The first race is a dash of a mile and five-eighths, in which the following six will contest: *Midday*, 112 pounds; *Frank Hampton*, 112 pounds; *Wescoe*, 104 pounds; *Allegro*, [illegible] pounds; *Edwin*, 103 pounds; *Mary Louise*, 98 pounds. In the second race of a mile and an eighth there are: *Frank Hampton*, 114 pounds; *Lochiel*, 107 pounds; *Quintard*, 104 pounds; *Lord Byron*, 101 pounds; *Albuera*, 98 pounds, and *Vim*, 95 pounds. The third race will be a dash of two miles and an eighth, and has: *Alroy*, 115 pounds; *Frank Hampton*, 115 pounds; *Metella*, 106 pounds, and *Edwin*, 103 pounds. The last contest of the day and meeting will be the steeple-chase of two miles and a half, with about twenty jumps, including hurdles, stone walls and water-ditches. There are eight horses entered in it, viz.: [illegible]. The following are the quotations of the various races:

[illegible]

The Thoroughbred Sale at Jerome Park.

The sale of thoroughbred stock under the control of the American Jockey Club, came off yesterday afternoon at Jerome Park, and Dr. UNDERWOOD officiated as auctioneer. The sale was slimly attended, and out of twenty-six horses that were offered, but fourteen were sold, the others bid in or not offered. The following horses were disposed of:

[illegible]

Meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republicans.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at their hall, No. 17 Stuyvesant-street, and adopted a series of resolutions indorsing the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, the platform put forth by it, and closing as follows:

Resolved, That with these candidates and this platform we cannot, if we are true to ourselves, fail of victory. Oregon, redeemed from Democratic misrule, heads the column; other States will fall into line in August, September and October, until on the 5th of November next the whole phalanx, bearing down all opposition, will carry the hero of Appomattox and the cobbler of Natick, with unprecedented majorities to the seat of power.

It was also resolved that a transparency, containing portraits of President GRANT and Senator WILSON, be prepared, and raised to its position in front of the building with the usual ceremonies.

Effects of the Heat—Two Persons Die from Exhaustion.

An unknown woman fell insensible from exhaustion caused by the heat yesterday, at the corner of New-Bowery and New-Chambers streets, and died in a few moments.

ROBERT SCHULING, aged [illegible], a resident of Harlem, while delivering goods at No. 108 Franklin-street, yesterday afternoon, was overcome by the heat and expired in a short time.

JOHN WHELAN, of No. [illegible], was prostrated at the corner of Canal-street and South Fifth-avenue, yesterday. He was taken home.

THOS. O'DONNELL, aged [illegible], a laborer, having no home, was prostrated by the heat in Yorkville, yesterday afternoon, and was taken to the Reception Hospital.

The heat of the sun set fire to some old rags on the roof of the house No. 171 Charles-street, yesterday, but the fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

The Philomatheans.

The students of the New-York University who belong to the Philomathean Society had a pleasant reunion last night in Philomathean Hall, Washington-square. After the collation the President, Mr. F. ROBINSON, Jr., made a speech, describing the aims of the Association and its prospects. He was followed by Mr. CHAPMAN, an alumnus of 1868, and Mr. DAVID TOMLINSON, of 1862. Profs. MARTIN and BAIRD dropped in during the evening, and the party did not break up until midnight. There were between fifty and sixty present.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

[illegible]

Hygrometer at noon, 73.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. THOMAS STREET will preach tomorrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Carmel Chapel, No. 135 Bowery.

Controller GREEN paid yesterday the rolls of the engineers, axmen, rodmen, &c., of Bureau of Sewers to June 1, 1872, amounting to $[illegible].

Officer CARNEY, of the Mounted Patrol, while endeavoring to stop a runaway team, was thrown from his horse and severely injured yesterday.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the engine-room of BROWN, BLISS & CO.'s extensive cable factory, No. [illegible] Monroe-street, causing $[illegible] damage.

We are indebted to Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the Havana steam-ship Morro Castle, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana correspondence.

The decomposed remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the East River at the foot of Seventh-street, and were removed to the Morgue.

RICHARD MCCRUDEN, of No. [illegible] West Houston-street, was committed yesterday, by Justice LEDWITH, for robbing FRANCIS LILLICK, of No. [illegible] Third-avenue, of his watch.

On Thursday evening the boarding-house of Mrs. HARRIOTT, No. 1 Gramercy-place, was entered by sneak-thieves, and wearing apparel and jewelry belonging to Mr. [illegible] and wife, and valued at $500, were carried off.

The name of the lad who fell overboard from the Brooklyn ferry-boat, at the Fulton Ferry slip on Thursday and was drowned, was GEO. WAGNER. He was fourteen years of age and lived with his parents in Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn.

Controller GREEN is adjusting such claims of City contractors as have been certified to by the Commission appointed under chapter No. 580 of the laws of 1872, the work having been examined by the engineers and found to have been properly done.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Justice BIXBY committed JOHN and ALEXANDER COLLINS, bootblacks, aged sixteen and seventeen years, for stealing $50 worth of clothing from the residence of MICHAEL O'CONNOR, No. 169 East Forty-second-street.

The trial of ALEXANDER H. REAVEY, a lawyer, and GEO. H. THOMAS, for forgery, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT. The case was summed up on both sides, and will be submitted to the jury this morning.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held another meeting, yesterday, to consider the matter of the Texas bond difficulty. No conclusion was reached, however, but a settlement may be arrived at on Wednesday next, when the next meeting of the Exchange takes place.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association, Fourth Assembly District, was held at Head-quarters, No. 280 East Broadway, last evening, at which ALFRED DICKSON was unanimously elected President. This organization numbers 125 members. Regular meetings will be held on Friday evenings.

MARGARET DOYLE, an inmate of the house No. 126 West Twenty-seventh-street, was yesterday committed by Judge LEDWITH, on complaint of a woman named FANNY TIFFANY, who charged her with stealing $50 from a guest. The guest did not appear, and an officer was detailed to hunt him up.

In the United States Bankruptcy Court yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision dismissing the petition against CHARLES H. WESCOTT. The petition was presented for his failure to pay at maturity of certain notes of hand, but these notes, it was proven, were given as vouchers, and not for negotiation.

WILLIAM WILSON, GEORGE SHELLEY, [illegible] and HENRY JOHNSON, four German sailors, were arrested yesterday on a charge of desertion. The prisoners made a violent resistance, and one of them, MARK, escaped from the officers after his arrest. The others were held for examination.

Patrolman MICHAEL GALLAGHER, of the Sixth Precinct Police, was tried before Commissioner SMITH yesterday, charged with being intoxicated and acting in such a disorderly manner in a Bleecker-street car that the conductor called Roundsman PLATT and had the drunken officer ejected. GALLAGHER will doubtless be dismissed.

A petition is being circulated among the members of the Stock Exchange asking the Governing Committee to declare the Exchange closed from Wednesday, July 3, to Monday, July 8. As the market is generally dull at this season, and the weather oppressively warm, the petition has received many signers, and it is thought will be granted.

The statement recently made in the Times relative to money spent by Mr. COLGATE, of the Stock Exchange Claim Bureau, while in Washington, was erroneously worded. What was intended to be said was, that Mr. COLGATE'S personal expenses had been heavy, owing to his being obliged to remain in Washington nearly three months.

The children of Lebanon Chapel City Mission held a strawberry festival in the chapel yesterday afternoon, and in the evening the Women's Temperance Union No. 1, celebrated their sixth anniversary in the same place. Addresses were made by Mr. L. Jackson, Assistant Superintendent of City Missions, Rev. C. S. Newcomb, Mr. Drew and others.

T. J. SMITH, Jr., son of Ex-Internal Revenue Collector SMITH, called on THOMAS G. WALZ, a dentist, of No. 109 East Twenty-third-street, and procured a set of teeth, in payment for which he gave a check for $[illegible] on the Fourth National Bank. When Mr. WALZ presented the check he found that SMITH had no funds in the bank. SMITH was arrested, and was yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, held to answer.

WILLIAM WALSH, a cartman, of No. 35 Pell-street, was arrested for having received six cases of Catawba wine, valued at $[illegible], from F. LEAK & CO., of No. 180 Broadway, by means of a forged order purporting to come from T. W. BOWMAN. The forged order was written in his presence by WALTER BRODHEAD, a clerk of No. 18 Pell-street, who was arrested. Both men were held for trial at the Tombs yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

The vacation of the Brooklyn public schools will extend from July 2 to Sept. 1.

The amount of stolen property recaptured by the Police during May was $5,581 66, of which $5,436 85 was restored to the owners.

A young woman, twenty-five years of age, named ALICE SUMMERS, died at No. 108 Madison-street, on Thursday night, from a dose of arsenic, which she took while laboring under temporary insanity.

A conference is to be held next week with reference to the application of the town of New Lots to be annexed to Brooklyn. Aldermen MCGROARTY, ROPES and MACPHERSON have been designated to represent Brooklyn interests.

GEO. KEEFE, of New-Lots, was examined before a Magistrate yesterday on a charge of being one of the gang of incendiaries who have created such havoc in that town lately. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Board of Aldermen have contracted with WM. CODY for the removal of patients afflicted with contagious diseases, at the rate of $6 50 for the first patient, $5 for the second, and $3 for each additional case removed from the same house.

The Park Commissioners yesterday presented an estimate for $125,000 for the maintenance of the public parks during next year, besides $25,000 for improvements to Washington and City Parks, and $87,000 for street improvements. There is also a deficiency of $17,000 in the maintenance fund of 1872.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Post-office at Yonkers will be rated by the Postmaster-General as a first-class office from the 1st day of July next.

The ladies of the Reformed Church at Elmsford, or Hall's Corners, will hold their annual fair and festival today in the Floral Hall, at the County Fair Grounds.

Rev. Dr. HOLLINGSWORTH, pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Port Chester, sails for Europe today with his family. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, is expected to supply the pulpit during the month of July.

Three Grant and Wilson Clubs were organized in the Town of Rye, one at the village of Rye, one at Rye Neck and one at Port Chester, on Thursday night. The election of officers was postponed for one week, when arrangements for a public demonstration will be made.

KERWIN and MICHAEL DELANEY, two brothers, living in South Yonkers, who have frequently been before the Magistrates on account of their family broils, got into a fresh altercation Thursday evening, when MICHAEL stabbed his brother KERWIN twice in the cheek, and inflicted a severe gash across one of his hands. The assailant was arrested.

The annual parade and inspection of the Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., took place at Tarrytown, yesterday. Company G, of Melrose, under the command of Capt. FREDERICK LAMBERT, with LOUIS DIEHL as First Lieutenant, NICHOLAS HERR Second Lieutenant and CHAS. ANDERSON Orderly Sergeant, made their first appearance on regimental parade. They mustered fifty-nine muskets. Company K, also recently organized in the town of Morrisania, comprising sixty-three members, were accidentally prevented from taking part in the parade, but assembled for drill at their armory.

STATEN ISLAND.

Dr. VANDERPOOL, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, tendered the Medical Faculty of the City, on Thursday afternoon, an excursion to the Lower Bay and an entertainment at his official residence, New-Brighton. The [illegible] hospital-ships and West Bank Hospitals, in the Lower Bay, were inspected by the excursionists.

The ladies of the church of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, will hold a festival at the Court-house in the village, on Monday afternoon and evening.

The Coast Wrecking Company succeeded, yesterday morning, after a six months' trial, in raising the Government coal barge loaded with coal which was sunk some time ago alongside of the frigate Wabash, off Stapleton Landing.

LONG ISLAND.

The farmers complain that the clover is very poor, and the wheat crop almost worthless.

The colored men of Woodbury have called a mass-meeting to ratify the nomination of GRANT and WILSON.

THOMAS SMITH, of Corona, attempted to shoot his son because the latter interfered with his cows. He was arrested yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. WILLIAM SCHILLING was fined $10 in the Newark Police Court yesterday, for refusing to report a case of small-pox.

The Passaic County Democratic primary elections for delegates to the Convention at Trenton on the 26th inst. are to be held on Thursday.

Mrs. JOHN MILLER, the wife of a wealthy farmer, near Somerville, committed suicide on Tuesday evening last, by cutting her throat with a razor.

The trial of the Bayonne murderers was to have been commenced in the Hudson County Court yesterday, but it was postponed because of the absence of witnesses for the State.

In the case of JAMES CRANE, charged with having robbed ELLEN SWEENEY of $50 in money and a number of valuable papers on the 12th of April, the jury yesterday, in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The Hunterdon County farmers are becoming excited over rumors of gold discoveries near Point Pleasant. Some rich deposits of iron and gold were recently discovered in a hill near that place, and specimens taken therefrom, and sent to Pittston, are pronounced to be of a paying character.

The reports that small-pox was increasing in Jersey City are pronounced to be untrue. In April there were 78 cases reported; in May, 63, and thus far this month only 14. There are 34 cases in hospital, nearly all of which have been there since the last of May, and there are at present 27 small-pox signs out, 8 having been removed yesterday. There were yesterday no new cases, and no deaths reported.

[Advertisement.]

A STRIKE.—Strikes are popular just now, but the most popular is the universal strike for KNOX'S Summer hats. Capital and labor both approve of KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 9 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 11 A. M.... For France, via Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at 10 A. M.... For Port-au-Prince and Turk's Island, by the *Equator*, at — A. M.... For Aspinwall, Kingston, West Indies, Dominica, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 26 | Sun sets.....7 32 | Moon sets.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..[illegible] | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, June 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Germania, (N. G.,) Kahlcke, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, W. Dalzell & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Ship Belpore, (of Liverpool,) [illegible], with mdse., to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to [illegible].

[illegible]

WIND—Sunset, [illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 14.—Arr. [illegible]

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 14.—Arr. [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 14.—Arr. bark [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 14.—Arr. [illegible]

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 14.—Passed in [illegible]

VINEYARD-HAVEN, June 14.—Arr. [illegible]

Spoken.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

CARACOA, June 1.—In port schr. Village Belle, (of Rockland,) Rowe, from Samana, disch'g.

ST. CROIX, June 1.—In port bark Nomad, hence, disch'g; June [illegible], passed schr. [illegible]

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Arr. bark Starna, Castle, from New-Orleans May 3; ship G. H. Marshall, from New-York May 17.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY,
NEW STYLES, EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN, IN BRACELETS, NECKLACES, EAR-RINGS AND CHATELAINES.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED VARIETY OF
ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE-WARE,
INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING SEASONABLE ARTICLES:
ICE-PITCHERS AND ICE-URNS,
PORCELAIN-LINED.
ALSO,
WINE-COOLERS, ICE-BOWLS, ICE-TONGS, &c.,
SPOONS, FORKS AND TABLE CUTLERY,
Of superior quality.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
138 & 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
THE STOCK, especially adapted to SUMMER WEAR is of unparalleled extent and variety, embracing all the most desirable Styles and Fabrics of the season, in Cheviots, Flannels, Alpacas and Linens, for all ages and all occasions.
[illegible] Facilities for FINE CUSTOM WORK unequaled. Any Garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.
SUMMER SUITS, $10, $15.
SUMMER SUITS, $20, $30.
SUMMER SUITS, $40, $50.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $8, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $15, $20.
WHITE VESTS, $2, $3.
WHITE VESTS, $4, $5.
WHITE VESTS, $6, $8.
LINEN COATS, $1, $2.
LINEN COATS, $3, $4.
LINEN COATS, $5, $6.
ALPACA COATS, $3, $4.
ALPACA COATS, $5, $8.
ALPACA COATS, $8, $10.
ORDERS BY MAIL. FREEMAN & BURR'S SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country [illegible] FIT attainable.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Price List and Fashion Sheet, SENT FREE on application.

BROKAW BROS.
Linen Alpaca & Cheviot
SUITS,
FOR
Boys, Youths and Men.
FOURTH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
LAFAYETTE-PLACE, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.

SPECIALTIES.
OMNIBUS, TRUCK, CAB, CARRIAGE, PHAETON,
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WITH CLARK'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE HOLDER.
COME AND SEE.
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MANTELS, PIER-GLASSES, CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, MATTRESSES, &c.
Good materials, good work, moderate prices.
SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.

SUMMER CLOTHING
NOW READY.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 3 AND 5 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

OTIS' Safety Hoisting MACHINERY
OTIS BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

RUPTURE
[illegible] MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. [illegible]

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic or detention from business. Henry A. Daniels, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.

THE BAPTIST WEEKLY,
Just out, has a fine portrait of Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
Fifty of the ablest writers of the denomination engaged as contributors. For sale at the office, No. 37 Park-row, No. 76 East 9th st., and at all the principal news-stands. A. S. PATTON & CO., Publishers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SHAKESPEARE: HIS LIFE, ART AND CHARACTERS. With an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Growth of the Drama in England. By Rev. H. N. HUDSON. 2 vols. 16mo., pages 474, 488. Boston: GINN BROTHERS.

The author of these volumes has won, and he richly deserves, a high reputation as a critic and commentator upon the works of SHAKESPEARE. Some twenty years ago his lectures upon the structure and the character of those plays commanded the attention and the approval of critics, and of the more intelligent and thoughtful part of the general public. Since then he has produced an edition of SHAKESPEARE which is marked throughout with good taste, fine appreciation, and sound critical judgment, the introductory essays and notes to which are full of lively suggestion, clear analysis and penetrating insight, set forth in an impressive style and which constituted the most valuable part of that well-labored work. Meantime much has been done for the illustration of SHAKESPEARE's text and thought, both in America and Europe. Mr. HUDSON himself has reviewed his own work, pondered it, cogitated and recogitated it, and the volumes now before us, present what we suppose is to be accepted as the ripe and final fruitage of his labor in the whole field of Shakespearian literature, the poet's life, his relation to his immediate predecessors and his contemporaries, his own dramatic art, his character, his poetry, his effect upon the English stage and the English language.

Mr. HUDSON's *Life of Shakespeare* fills but fifty pages of his two volumes, the bulk of which is occupied with his disquisitions on the poet's art and characters. No new facts are recorded in the memoir, and, indeed, it was quite impossible that there should be any; for the painful and minute investigations of late years have failed to bring to light a single fact of even the slightest consequence in regard to the personal history and surroundings of the man who is the greatest glory of the English race. We know less of him than we do of hundreds of other men whose names might be blotted from the page of history and not be missed, and this incongruity seems to be fixed forever. Mr. HUDSON, however, presents the known facts and the reasonable probabilities as to SHAKESPEARE's life in a vivid and interesting form, and leaves upon the reader's mind something like a living impression of the man. He does not attempt to glorify SHAKESPEARE, although he does always lean toward the most favorable construction of all that has been revealed as to the conduct of this wonderful actor and playwright, particularly that very sharp lookout for his own interests which seems to have been a marked trait in his character, and that strong desire for social advancement which was without doubt the controlling motive of his life. But our author does make a fight for Mrs. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, whose very reprehensible conduct before her marriage he palliates, and in whose hold upon her husband's love and respect he seems fully to believe. That a woman of twenty-six should be led astray by a boy of eighteen, seems to him not so strange or so unfeminine that it should be set down as much against her womanliness or her delicacy; that she should win the lad to marry her seems to him not very deplorable, or even good evidence that she was a designing creature; and that the lad, when he developed afterward into the man who wrote "Macbeth," "King Lear" and "Hamlet," should not comprehend his strange position and resent it, Mr. HUDSON accepts as according to nature. Of SHAKESPEARE's neglect of his wife in his will, giving her only his second-best bed, he accepts Mr. KNIGHT's explanation, that Mrs. SHAKESPEARE was provided for by her dower right, and that the second-best bed was probably the one that they had occupied together. But of the fact that the bequest of this bed was an interlineation, he offers no explanation. The chief trouble here is not with the second-best bed, but with the fact that while SHAKESPEARE thought of every one else in his will, he forgot his wife. In the words of Mr. GRANT WHITE, whom Mr. HUDSON singles out as his chief antagonist, "a second-best bed might be passed over, but what can be done with second-best thoughts?" This question Mr. HUDSON has not attempted to answer, and he is likewise discreetly silent as to a similar slight on the part of her father, who, remembering his other children with particularity in his will, does not even mention her name. He is less reticent and much happier in his treatment of the facts of SHAKESPEARE's own parentage. After recounting JOHN SHAKESPEARE's rapid rise through all the little dignities of Stratford official life, and the tokens of his prosperity and ability, he mentions the evidence that the poet's father could not even write his own name, and adds: "Such was undoubtedly the fact, and I take pleasure in noting it, as showing, what is too apt to be forgotten in these bookish days, that men may know several things, and may have witty children, without being initiated in the mysteries of pen and ink." It is not every man, particularly every man of letters, who thus recognizes and will boldly avow his opinion, in these reading and writing days, of the comparative unimportance of mere book-learning.

Mr. HUDSON's appreciation of SHAKESPEARE's dramatic art is very closely analytical and is preceded by a brief but pithy dissertation upon the common principles of art, with a special view to a consideration of their embodiment in the Shakespearian Drama. Our critic's principles, without being exactly new in essence are new in form, and their strangeness, with the unaffected simplicity and good faith with which they are set forth, make the few pages devoted to them the most interesting part of these volumes. These principles, according to Mr HUDSON are only four in number, and he styles them solidarity, originality, completeness and disinterestedness. By the first of these names the author tells us, is meant "that the several parts of a given work must all stand in mutual sympathy and intelligence, or that the details must not only have each a force and meaning of their own, but must also be helpful, directly or remotely, to the force and meaning of the others." So this strange-seeming solidarity is but the expression in another form of the recognized rule of high art, that the details should conform to the general design, and no character or action be introduced which does not help on the general action. Mr. HUDSON's solidarity is but harmony in its widest sense—no new principle of art, but one of oldest and widest recognition. But he insists with clearness and force that the harmonious composition of a grand drama is the most difficult achievement in literature. The combination and consentaneous working of distinct lines of thought, each complete in itself, yet all being but parts of one organic whole, like the melodies, the themes, the counter-themes, the harmonies and the instrumentation of a grand symphony—this is a work that is given to few men, even among the rarely gifted, to achieve. "For," as Mr. HUDSON well says, "the difficulty of the work increases in a sort of geometrical ratio with the number and greatness of the parts, and when we come to such a work as "Hamlet," or "Cymbeline," or "King Lear," few of us have heads long enough or strong enough to measure, the difficulty of it." By originality Mr. HUDSON means, not novelty of form or of matter, but something that has reference to the method and process of the work. This, he insists, should be from the heart outward, and be the revelation of an inward life—a development of a germ, and not the aggregation of selected parts or elements. In other words, he insists upon all art being the creation of original genius. By his third principle—completeness—he requires that "a work of art must have within itself all that is needful for the understanding of it, as art;" so that it will not be necessary to go outside or beyond the work itself to learn what it means, and that a capacity of understanding the language or other vehicle of the artist's thoughts being granted, it will be intelligible without a commentary. This seems to be a reasonable requirement; and in regard to SHAKESPEARE it has been strongly insisted by another American critic that his works, even in their grandest and most elevated, as well as in their most delicate and subtlest passages, are thus self-revealing, and in need of no extraneous explanation. By disinterestedness our author means more a moral than an intellectual reality—a willingness to leave self out of the picture of human nature. For, as he well says, "one great reason why men fail so much in their mental work is because they are not willing to see and to show things as they are, but must still be making them as they would have them to be." The artist must be absorbed in nature—in Nature as he sees her; that is, in what we call his conceptions; and it is these, and not his own notions of what the nature and the lives of men should be, that the great creative artist presents to us. Thus it has already been said of SHAKESPEARE, in this regard, that he had no conscience—that he did not hesitate to make men who are morally reprehensible, and whose moral unsoundness he did not seek to hide, but rather to set forth and bring to light, entertaining and even interesting, just as they are in real life. Mr. HUDSON, however, goes beyond this, and excludes all egoism from art. The Ruskin-like tone of the following passage will attract attention:

"If, therefore, a man goes to admiring his own skill, or airing his own powers, or imitating the choice touches of others, or heeding the breath of conventional applause; if he yields to any strain of self-complacency, or turns to practicing smiles or to taking pleasure in his self-begotten graces, and beauties, and fancies; in this giddy and vertiginous state he will be sure to fall into intellectual and artistic sin. The man in such a case is no more smitten with a genuine love of art than *Malvolio* was with a genuine love of virtue; like that hero of conceit, he is merely sick of self-love, and tastes with a distempered appetite?"

Mr. HUDSON's general principles of art, by which he tests SHAKESPEARE—say rather which he has learned from him—will be accepted (although regarded probably as insufficient) by all genuine lovers of art and of SHAKESPEARE; and his application of those principles (not formally made, however) in his particular application of SHAKESPEARE's dramatic art, and of his characters, will surely meet with like approbation. This latter part of his work, that is the bulk of it, may indeed be found superfluous by many of them, who, insisting that SHAKESPEARE's art complied so perfectly with Mr. HUDSON's third requirement—completeness—that it is all-sufficient to itself, will thereupon maintain that such telling of us what SHAKESPEARE did and what SHAKESPEARE meant, is according to Mr. HUDSON's own rule and showing, needless. But few will make this objection, and even they must confess that if such critical chorus-work is to be done at all, it would hardly be done more instructively or more acceptably than it has been done by himself.

Against one doctrine that Mr. HUDSON and some other writers hold and press earnestly upon their readers we cannot withhold our earnest protest. On the threshold of his discussion of SHAKESPEARE's art, he asserts that "artistic virtue," that is, genuine artistic merit, "runs down into one and the same root with moral righteousness." That his meaning may not be misapprehended, he goes on to say that "both," that is, artistic virtue and moral righteousness, "must first of all be genuine and sincere, richer and better at the heart than on the surface; as always having it for their leading aim to recommend themselves to the perfect Judge; that is, they must seek the praise of God rather than of men." This, all will see, is but another expression of the doctrine that the beautiful is only a manifestation of the good, one of the flimsiest fallacies that ever misled men capable of consecutive thinking. Art has no relations whatever to morals, either in its spirit or in its material forms. It lends itself as freely, and with as much fitness, to vice as to virtue. Poetry, painting, sculpture, music, have served the devil just as readily as they have served God, and just as effectually. The whole history of art, from the dawn of civilization to the present day, shows this unmistakably. Men whose perception of the beautiful and whose power of embodying it were of the highest grade, whose artistic sense was of the most delicate and exquisite and truthful nature, have been base, mean, selfish, gross, beastly, fiendish. No man was ever made one whit better or worse by hearing the most beautiful music that ever was composed, or by contemplating the most beautiful picture or statue that ever was produced. MOZART's "Don Giovanni," is as powerless for evil as his Twelfth Mass is for good; and the beauty of RAPHAEL's Madonna di San Sisti and that of the Venus of Milo, each the highest in its kind, never made one man's heart white or black. Beauty is admired for its own sake, and art is a law unto itself and its own all-sufficient end. The notion that there is a profound natural sympathy or affinity between the forces of religion and the forms of art, a sympathy or affinity which produced, for instance, the great cathedrals of Europe, is the merest fancy; we should call it a sickly fancy, were it not that we would not speak disrespectfully of some, Mr. HUDSON among them, whom it has deluded. What can a man of his good sense and thoughtfulness mean by saying that "it is in such works as the ancient marvels of ecclesiastical building that the Christian mind has found its most fitting and *most operative* eloquence?" Does he really believe that the bigoted, pitiless, persecuting, self-seeking, greedy, sensual Popes, Bishops and abbots who caused the erection of those buildings, and not infrequently designed them, cared to express in them the spirit of true Christianity? Can he believe that the mute eloquence of the wondrous forms into which their stones were wrought ever softened one hard heart, or turned one life from good to evil? Doubtless their sombre and awful beauty has impressed itself deeply upon many a sensitive soul, and has hushed for the moment the clamors of many a coarse and frivolous nature. The superstitious it has made more superstitious: but did it ever teach one sordid soul the beauty of holiness, or turn one sinner from the error of his ways, or make one selfish, cruel heart see the beauty of the essence of Christianity. Do to others as you would have them do to you? Did it ever warm one hard, cold nature to the enthusiasm of humanity? Not one. The most it has ever effected in this way is the awakening of evanescent sentiment, religious only by association. And the good that is in SHAKESPEARE's works is not in their beauty, but in their wisdom; and these chiefly not in their teaching, (of which, by the way, they have not much,) but in their revelation to man of the workings of his own nature. They are to us, if we would have them so, a constant means of that self examination which, if the purpose of our self-study be good, but not otherwise, is one of the most effective methods of moral improvement. The notion that "artistic virtue," to use Mr. HUDSON's Ruskin-like phrase, has any relations with moral righteousness is akin to and just as absurd as WORDSWORTH's that,

"One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can;"

which embodies as much nonsense as was ever put into four verses.

This error is the only serious one that we have remarked in Mr. HUDSON's treatment of his subject. But it is traceable more or less throughout his book. Otherwise his criticism is fine, just, sympathetic with his author, and must be very instructive and delightful to all those who feel the need of such comment upon SHAKESPEARE. We cannot follow him in detail through his examination of SHAKESPEARE's individual dramas and personages. He understands them well, and tells us his appreciation in a very interesting and impressive way. His style is strong, but generally sober, and he is rarely led into extravagance or vague eulogy. None of SHAKESPEARE's commentators have surpassed him in this kind of writing; few have equaled him. GERONIUS, whom he quotes often, and always with too much deference, is much below him, and seeming more profound is really not so deep, and far oftener falls into solemn commonplace. Mr. HUDSON's aptness at saying smart things rarely leads him, as we have said before, into extravagance; but it does sometimes. As for instance when, in brushing aside the ridiculous theory that BACON wrote the plays called SHAKESPEARE's, he gives as one reason for disregarding it that "BACON's mind could be taken out of SHAKESPEARE's and not be missed." This is smartly said; but like most fine things of the kind, it is not true. SHAKESPEARE needs no such glorifying by detractive comparison. He is great enough to do without belittling other's fame to build up his. His mind did not contain BACON's. It was entirely unlike BACON's, and had hardly a point of contact with it. Of Mr. HUDSON's happiest and most interesting vein, the following passage upon Benedick and Beatrice, is, although not one of the profoundest, one of the most truthful, delicate and pleasing:

"The wit of these two persons, though seeming at first very much the same, is very nicely discriminated. Beatrice, intelligent as she is, has little of reflection in her wit, but throws it off in rapid flashes whenever any object ministers a spark to her fancy. Though of the most piercing keenness and the most exquisite aptness, there is no ill-nature about it; it stings indeed, but does not poison. The offspring merely of the moment and the occasion, it catches the apprehension, but quickly slides from the memory. Its agility is infinite; wherever it may be, the instant one goes to put his hand upon it, he is sure to find it or feel it somewhere else. The wit of Benedick, on the other hand, springs more from reflection, and grows with the growth of thought. With all the pungency and nearly all the pleasantry of hers, it has less of spontaneous volubility. Hence, in their skirmishes, she always gets the better of him, hitting him so swiftly and in so many spots as to bewilder his aim. But he makes ample amends when out of her presence, trundling off jests in whole paragraphs. In short, if his wit be slower, it is also stronger than hers, not so agile of movement, more weighty in matter, it shines less, but burns more; and as it springs much less out of the occasion, so it bears repeating much better. The effect of the serious events in bringing these persons to an armistice of wit is a happy stroke of art; and perhaps some such thing was necessary to prevent the impression of their being jesters by trade. It proves at least that BEATRICE is a witty woman, and not a mere female wit. To be sure, she is rather spicy than sweet, but then there is a kind of sweetness in spice—especially such spice as hers."

In the wordy conflicts of these two personages SHAKESPEARE has shown, and Mr. HUDSON felicitously tells us how, the way in which a witty woman will generally get the better in an altercation with a man, even when reason, and fact, and a stronger wit are on his side of the question.

Mr. HUDSON uses language in a free and fearless way, and in this is one of the chief attractions of his book; but he is sometimes guilty of positive slang. This is to be the more deplored because of the manly strength of his general style. He surely need not have written "utterly down on," "several things if not more," "decidedly a great institution," "pitches right in," "considerable might be urged," "in a tight place," "directly he gets out of sight," and the like. And we regret to see him adopting the theory that SHAKESPEARE rewrote "Hamlet" after 1603. It can be more surely proved that the quarto of 1603 was an attempt to present the perfected play than that SHAKESPEARE was its author. He insists, too, that *Hamlet* was really mad; although, as if to prevent such a misconception of the character of the Prince, SHAKESPEARE made *Hamlet* himself assure us that his madness was assumed. But blemishes of style or errors of judgment are very rare in these spirited and full-thoughted volumes, which we heartily commend to all who are interested in their kind of literature.

BOTANY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE; HOW PLANTS BEHAVE. By Prof. ASA GRAY. Pp. 46. New-York: IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO.

The author of this ingenious and most interesting little work for children is known throughout the world of science as not only the leading American botanist, but one of the most distinguished investigators in the field of botany, whether in Europe or America.

To many students of philosophy, Prof. GRAY is also known as a "Darwinian," and as having written the ablest essays on the theory of development, which have appeared on this side of the Atlantic. Unlike, however, many compeers of Mr. DARWIN, Dr. GRAY sees in the wonderful contrivances of the vegetable world, promoting the diffusion of life and strengthening the vigor of species, not merely the accidental results of innumerable tentative efforts, but the fruit of an intelligent purpose, working by slow degrees through countless ages.

In dwelling on the facts and phenomena of vegetable life, he has come gradually to the conclusion that classification rests in large degree on temporary and superficial observations; that "varieties" are not fixed, and may shade into one another; and that "species" themselves may be but more stable varieties, and may converge together in the past. This little book, with its simple style and exquisite illustrations, though it never mentions the theory, might almost be entitled "Darwinism Made Easy."

It is devoted to the ingenious and beautiful observations in regard to the movements, mechanical contrivances and means of fertilization of plants, which have furnished Mr. DARWIN with one of his broadest generalizations.

Under the old philosophy, the flowers covered the earth with their carpet of many colors, or decked the gardens and forests with rich hues, as a pleasure merely to man's sense of beauty. Around these lovely and brilliant forms and colors of vegetable life flitted the insects and birds, also adding by their life and motion and beauty to man's enjoyment. But the two worlds of life—the insect and plant kingdoms, were looked upon as two separate existences, in no essential manner connected.

Under the new philosophy, each kingdom of life is and has been for innumerable ages interwoven with every other, and countless threads reaching back to almost infinite time form the simplest woof of life. The plants depend on the insects and the insects on the plants, for existence. The great office of insects is to fertilise plants; and the beauty and color of flowers are designed especially to attract insects. So broad is the generalization now on this subject that it can almost be said that all flowers with bright corollas and attractive in color, or with fragrance and honey are fertilized by insects or birds, while all plants or trees with dull flowers, without beauty or fragrance, or destitute of honey, are fertilized by the winds. A great and new division or classification can thus be made of vegetable life—the insect-fertilised and the wind-fertilized plants. The gorgeous robe, then, of the flowers of the field, the exquisite hues of our gardens, the brilliant colors of tropical plants, according to the pure Darwinian, are simply the accidental means which nature has hit upon, after millions of experiments, of attracting bees, flies, humming-birds and moths, to convey the pollen of one plant to the stigmas of another. The beauty attracts or the nectar entices, and the insect, while following his own appetite, is scattering new seeds of life and beauty over new fields.

Dr. GRAY, however, while recognizing and unfolding the fact, does not at all hold it as an "accident," and no doubt acknowledges the wonderful and unexplained phenomenon that the same combination of color, shading, hue and light give the birds and insects pleasure, as they give ourselves, so that beauty still remains in its essentials, something besides utility, whether to man or beast.

In laying the foundation for this remarkable generalization in regard to the connection of plants and insects, and the object of color and nectar in flowers, Mr. DARWIN, Dr. GRAY, and especially some Italian observers, have come upon some of the most curious and ingenious mechanism in flowers, which has ever been observed before in nature; contrivances of which, we believe, Mr. DARWIN himself has said, "they transcend in an incomparable degree the contrivances and adaptations which the most fertile imagination of the most imaginative man could suggest, with unlimited time at his disposal."

We have not space in this brief article to describe these ingenious pieces of mechanism, but we can note some of the very remote and unexpected objects they aim to produce. At first sight, it would seem that "perfect flowers," or those furnished with both stamens and pistils, would not need the action of insects to convey the pollen; or, again, those flowers, like the iris, where the anthers and stigma are placed close together, but have some obstacle interposed, would seem designed by nature not to fertilise one another; and yet, insects are called in to do what the plant did not appear to wish to do. These mysteries, however, are explained by the fact that insects are used to assist "cross-fertilization," as a species would soon die out if its seeds were fertilized by pollen from the same flower. Nature uses insects with "perfect flowers" to cross the breeds.

The contrivances for fertilising the beautiful family of the *orchids* are the most ingenious in the whole world of nature. Some are so constructed that only peculiar species of moths could possibly fertilise them. If the moths perished, they would perish. Others look like swarms of orange butterflies fluttering on a branch, and no doubt thus attract insects. Others resemble one single gorgeous orange and spotted butterfly; others again, are like large white moths, and thus, perhaps, attract the only insects capable of making them bear seed. Another of the orchids, (the lady's slipper,) fertilizes its variety by catching flies in an ingenious fly-trap and letting them escape by another outlet, with a little pollen on their heads.

In the barberry blossoms there is a contrivance by which, on the touch of the proboscis of a bee, the stamens spring forward suddenly and shower the insect plentifully with pollen. The wild laurel has an equally remarkable kind of spring for discharging pollen. And a tropical orchid (catasetum) contains a most elaborate machine, which can only be touched off by an insect, whereby a pollen-mass is discharged as by a small catapult, and hits the head of the insect or moth and sticks fast to it, and is then conveyed to another flower.

We have not space to follow the attractive account of these ingenious mechanisms. The book itself should be in the hands of every child or teacher, who desires to study nature intelligently.

The last chapter is devoted to an equally interesting description of the "Plants Which Capture Insects," the "Flower Fly-traps," and the like. There seems reason to conclude from Dr. GRAY's observations (as well as those of others) that some plants—strange as it may seem—are carnivorous, and do, in a certain degree, absorb and digest insects.

In reading such a simple and yet thoroughly scientific account of the mechanism of nature, one is ready to say with this distinguished student of nature, "If these structures and their operations * * * do not argue intention, what stronger evidence of intention in nature can there possibly be? If they do, such evidences are countless, and almost every blossom brings distinct testimony to the existence and providence of a Designer and Ordainer, without whom, we may well believe, not even a grain of pollen may fall."

The Slanders on Mr. Cramer, the United States Minister to Copenhagen.

From the Copenhagen Dagbladet, May 17.

To our utmost astonishment we find in the American papers charges of misconduct and indiscretion against his Excellency Mr. CRAMER, the Ambassador of the United States to this Kingdom. Mr. CRAMER is charged in the American papers with gross misconduct in office, with having participated in discreditable scenes at the Tivoli, and with having been ostracized in society in consequence of his shortcomings. After a thorough investigation of the charges preferred in the above-named papers against Mr. CRAMER, we herewith pronounce them fictitious from first to last. There is no member of the diplomatic corps in this city who enjoys a higher share of general esteem than the American Ambassador, and we simply give expression to the sentiments of those who have been brought into contact with him in saying that there is in this capital of Denmark no gentleman but esteems it an honor to hold intercourse with Mr. CRAMER.

From the Official Tidende.

A scurrilous paper of this town, the *Punch*, has thought it was a smart thing to attack Hon. Mr. CRAMER, the United States Minister in this city, and has also reproduced extracts from American papers, in which the honorable Ambassador is roundly abused. There is no foundation whatever to the slanders against Mr. CRAMER, and as regards what the American papers have published against him, *it is false from beginning to end*. It would have been needless to take any notice of these American slanders against the Ambassador but for the fact that we have been assured that respectable people in the United States have been misled by them. They are absolutely groundless. Mr. CRAMER is on the best terms with our Government, and, from what we hear, fills his position most creditably.

From the Copenhagen Flyveposten.

The world is full of liars. Gen. GRANT, the President of the United States, is a prey to the professional liars of that country. The United States Minister here is his relative; consequently he must be slandered. For this reason, some American papers opposed to Gen. GRANT have had the effrontery to fill their columns with venomous inventions about Mr. CRAMER here, whom they paint in the blackest colors as destitute of culture, delicate feeling, and the most ordinary tact. We suppose that Mr. CRAMER will not take any notice of such ridiculous accusations; but we deem it our duty to bear witness to the high esteem in which he is held, and to the contempt with which those who are well acquainted with him cannot but look upon the slanderers who persecute him because he is related to the President of the American Republic.

From the Copenhagen Deutsche Zeitung.

What has been published against our American Minister in American papers is *false* from beginning to end.

GREELEY VERSUS GRANT.

How the Current of Public Opinion Runs Upon the Merits of the Two Principal Candidates for the Presidency—What the Tribune Stockholders are Losing by Mr. Greeley's Ambition.

As we have time and again remarked, it would be impossible, in the overcrowded condition of our columns, to find space for the thousands of letters—in prose and verse—upon Mr. GREELEY's candidature, which are sent to the TIMES office from one week's end to another. Since the renomination of Gen. GRANT, the number has been so largely increased as to be now quite overwhelming. Most of the letters come from persons who have withdrawn their subscriptions from the *Tribune*, owing to the nomination of its late editor for the Presidency. If the writers are sincere in their statements—and we have no reason to think otherwise—the stockholders of the *Tribune* are not likely to benefit much from the dividend to be declared at the end of the year. Below we publish a careful selection from the communications which particularly bear upon this subject:

W. F. H., of Mount Hope, N. J., sends a subscription to the WEEKLY TIMES. He takes exception to a report which lately appeared in the *Tribune* about the "Grant Junta," at New-Brunswick, on the ground that the statements are *not true*. In relation to Mr. GREELEY and the Republican Party proper, the writer says:

"I have made it a point to compare notes with gentlemen from different sections whenever opportunity has offered, and thus far have found but one Republican who declared himself 'anti-Grant;' and even *he* was bitterly disappointed by the Cincinnati nominations."

J. M. B., of Oregon City, Oregon, sends a subscription for two copies of the WEEKLY TIMES, and says:

"We don't want any GREELEY in ours, in this country. The *Tribune* has had a large circulation here, but many of those who have paid for it, refuse to take it out of the office."

C. A. C., in a letter inclosing a subscription to the TIMES refers to Mr. GREELEY's chances to obtain the electoral vote of Florida as follows:

"Notwithstanding HARDEE's dispatch congratulating GREELEY upon his nomination, and his promise that Florida would give him her electoral vote, I have yet to see the first Republican that will vote for him. The Democrats are waiting to see if he is nominated at Baltimore. If so, they will vote for him as they would vote for FREDERICK DOUGLAS or even 'Boss' TWEED if either were the nominee of the party. Florida will give GRANT her electoral vote."

C. S., of Martinsville, Morgan County, Ind., makes the following allusions to the TIMES and *Tribune*, and to the candidature of Mr. GREELEY:

"I have been a reader of the New-York *Tribune* for a number of years, but have discarded it and its editor, Mr. GREELEY. We have gone to work to raise a club for the TIMES. Every one in this section who sees it says it is conducted with signal ability. Philosopher GREELEY was once very popular with us, but since he went back on his principles, his friends and his party, and shows such a desire to become the branded property of the Democracy, no one has faith in him or respect for him. He has no strength in this section of the country, either with Democrats or Republicans. Indiana will be true to the party and its leaders that saved the country in the hour of peril."

C. F. D., of Sing Sing, under date of June 5, writes:

"I have been a constant reader of the New-York *Tribune* for the last thirty years, and a daily subscriber to that journal for half that period. Believing in the party that saved the Union, I am now forced to drop my subscription to Mr. GREELEY's paper, and to take a paper that is a true exponent of the principles of that party. I inclose $5 for my subscription for six months to the DAILY TIMES."

C. O. B., of Milton, Vt., sends two subscriptions to the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. In a postscript to his letter he says:

"The above are old subscribers to the late 'Vermont Bible'—GREELEY the proprietor. Make it hot for the poor old ——."

W. C. P., writing under date of June 5, from Curllsville, Clarion County, Penn., speaks thus irreverently of the "Liberal" candidate:

"There are no disciples of that venerable * *, the Chappaqua farmer, in this part of the political vale of tears. We are all well up in farming, and propose to help elect the Tanner of Appomattox to a second term against any combination of soft-shell Republicans, Democrats, Kuklux, female suffrage, reformers, WOODHULL, or any other man."

I. M., of Nyack, N. Y., writes as follows:

"Enclosed please find one dollar for the WEEKLY TIMES for ensuing year. I have taken and read the *Tribune* for a number of years, and have been pleased with it until a few months past. Want a paper that is not trying to divide and destroy the Republican Party, and is not finding so much fault with the present Administration. Will try the TIMES."

E. D. writes from Boonton, N. J., in the following vigorous vein:

"Inclosed please find $2 50, (postage stamps,) for which please send me that sound Republican paper the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, for one year from the next issue. I have taken the *Tribune* regularly for the last five years, but am now completely disgusted with it, and now want a paper that is not conspiring to overthrow the best Administration we have had for forty years."

J. S. McH., of Davenport, Iowa, writes to say that Mr. GREELEY's popularity in that State has faded away almost completely since his nomination at Cincinnati. The Germans are particularly disgusted that a man of such uncertain principles should be selected in preference to more eminent soreheads. He concludes his letter thus:

"Iowa will give 60,000 majority next November for GRANT and WILSON and pure Republicanism."

Mr. GREELEY has evidently not improved his chances of election to the Presidency by his appearance as a lecturer in the rural districts of Iowa, if we may judge from the following communication, which comes from Lyons, in that State:

"Of the sixteen subscribers which were sent you some time since, many of them were old *Tribune* subscribers. A Greeley man in the rural districts of Iowa is a curiosity—I might say a 'monstrosity.' Mr. GREELEY lectured once in Lyons. Our people have seen the elephant; their curiosity is satisfied; they are willing to let the 'Philosopher' rest in his sanctum."

H. A. M., of Bryan, Texas, incloses a subscription to the TIMES, and says:

"The old Union men who were compelled to flee the Confederacy in 1861 to save their lives, always had faith in GREELEY until he leagued himself with the men who then thirsted for their blood, and whom he would now raise again into power and position, to gratify his own selfish aims. They now feel that it is no longer safe to trust him, and do not want to support the paper that sustains him. They are grateful to the TIMES for so well representing the true welfare of the people, and discard the *Tribune* as being no longer a true Republican paper."

E. M. K. G., of Macedon, Wayne County, N. Y., has evidently been unable to prevent the publisher of the New-York *Tribune* from sending him the weekly issue of that paper. It must certainly be a very unprofitable business that requires to be forced in such a way. Here is what our correspondent says on the subject:

"I have taken the *Tribune* (it is paid to about Aug. 19) for a time prior to the Cincinnati Convention. I was sadly sick of it after the nomination of GREELEY, and I wrote the publisher 'that as the *Tribune* had broken faith with its patrons, and had become the organ of a new party, I would wish to have my paper at once stopped.' I waited a few days. It did not stop. I wrote again 'that I had no use for so vile a sheet, and that it was no longer taken from the Post-office.' Still the *thing* comes. All the old readers of the *Tribune* are disgusted with GREELEY. None of them, I am sure, will vote for him. I know of but one Republican in this vicinity that talks GREELEY now. My son sends me the DAILY TIMES, so I have an antidote for treason."

J. B. J., of Milledgeville, Carroll County, Ill., refers the Chicago and New-York *Tribunes* to Mr. GREELEY's prospects as follows:

"Inclosed please find $2, for which please send WEEKLY TIMES to H. T., of this place. I happened to meet him yesterday with a late Chicago *Tribune* in his hands. Said I, 'how do you like the *Tribune*?' Says he, 'the *Tribune*, I signed for it because of its Republican sentiments. Now I wish I could get rid of it.' I then told him I was a subscriber of the TIMES and recommended it as being a sound Republican paper, and he told me to send for it.

There are hundreds of just such cases in this county, and I think there will be many new subscribers to the TIMES who now read the *Tribune*, (Chicago,) *for there has not been a copy of* GREELEY's *Tribune taken here* for years. He will not get a corporal's guard in this county. In fact, I only know of but one in the county, and he is getting sick, I think."

M. J. K., of Oregon, under date of May 21, writes:

"I have taken the *Tribune* for a long time, but since GREELEY has gone over to the rebels I shall take no stock in his company. As I want a live paper during this campaign, please send me the WEEKLY TIMES."

In this part of the country we believe that the old printer-farmer has wooed the Democracy in the following vein:

"Come, let me in, and for past sin
I pray you don't upbraid me,
And you shall find that I am kind,
If you will come and aid me.
When forces foul had raised a howl
From June to last November,
And sang their song, both loud and long,
My course you must remember.
For when the TIMES, throughout all climes,
Proclaimed your malversation,
And you, forlorn, were made the scorn
Of all this mighty nation;
Your misdeeds came in lines of flame,
You know I acted meekly;
For in my way, I think you'll say
I did not act so blindly;
My words were few, and, then, of you
I often spoke most kindly."

G. A. S., of Cazenovia, N. Y., under date of June 7, writes:

"Inclosed find Post-office money order for $5. Please send me the DAILY TIMES as soon as possible. I have been a constant reader of the *Tribune* for twenty years. I want a good honest Republican paper; that is why I make this change. HORACE GREELEY is nowhere in this locality. He has lost his popularity with Republicans in Cazenovia. We are all feeling glorious over the result at Philadelphia. GRANT and WILSON is on every honest tongue here. We shall increase our large majority next Fall for GRANT and WILSON. We have a few honest Democrats here who say GRANT in preference to GREELEY—not any GREELEY for them. The enthusiasm here for GRANT and WILSON is increasing rapidly. Send me your paper, and much oblige."

S., writing from Erie, Penn., under date of June 7, gives the following view of the situation in that enterprising city:

"The exports of Erie are immense and varied; but we think the greatest prodigy she ever sent forth was Hon. HORACE GREELEY. He worked in the office of the *Gazette* here, and appeared to have more sense then than now—but this was before he herded with Tammany thieves. As an editor Mr. G. has many friends here, but as a politician he is considered a fraud. His support here, so far as Republicans are concerned, white and black, could be counted on the fingers of one hand and still have two to spare. There are just three of these mongrel creatures, and the extent of their influence is centred in their respective vote. The bailer of JEFF. DAVIS and visionary politician has no show out this way. We have a way of liking such 'miserable scoundrels and outlaws' as SUMNER has depicted GRANT, because he has made our country respected, at home and abroad, reduced our national indebtedness, lightened our burden of taxation, and given us a stable government. This is all we ask of any man, and we mean to let him swindle us four years more in the same way. With GREELEY as President, surrounded by his rebel allies, all we would lack would be a GIBBON to record the 'Decline and Fall of the American Republic.' One word more as to the TIMES. It is increasing its circulation and influence every day, having, as the newsmen tell me, almost supplanted the *Tribune*. The latter will soon find itself like a General without an army—a politician without constituency."

N. B. B., under date of May 24, writes from Bellefontaine, Miss., quite an interesting letter upon the Presidential candidates, from which we make the following extract:

"I am in possession of the third number of your valuable paper since I became a subscriber for it. It breathes the spirit of true Republicanism. The manner in which you handle the Cincinnati soreheads or bolters is fully indorsed by all true Republicans. We of the South, who accepted the situation at the close of the revolution and drifted into the Republican Party, have a supreme contempt for H. GREELEY & Co., and all other political hucksters, who are out of business and seek to employ themselves by trying to divide and distract the best party that ever had a name in this nation. We want peace in the South, and to secure that end we, the Republicans of the South, desire a continuation of the present Administration of our National Government. We know the want of law and order in rebeldom—something we never had until after the inauguration of the present Administration of our Government. When the revolution closed every vestige of civil government had been swept away in the South; no law, no order, or security for life or property existed. The entire country was filled with thieves, robber and assassins, who were ever ready to sally forth and perpetrate their fiendish deeds. When the administration of our Government fell into the hands of Gen. GRANT, reconstruction in the South was no longer an experiment, but a reality, and, under the wisdom of his Administration, and the manner in which he has enforced every law of Congress in relation to punishing the perpetrators of heinous crimes which have been so prevalent in the South, has had a salutary effect. And we want no change in the Administration."

The Republicans and Democrats of St. Lawrence County, in this State, seem to have about an equal contempt for Mr. GREELEY's pretensions as a candidate for the Presidency, and if the wholesale discontinuance of the *Tribune* by its former subscribers in that section of country be any evidence of waning popularity, then the stock of the Cincinnati nominee may be said to be very low indeed. G. L. E., writing from Potsdam, under date of June 6, says:

"We believe that St. Lawrence, heretofore the 'banner county,' is not the hot-bed of Greeleyism that it has been reported to be. Next Fall she will most assuredly give her usual 8,000 Republican majority for GRANT and WILSON; and in case of an indorsement of GREELEY at Baltimore, a majority of the Democrats of St. Lawrence will vote for GRANT or stay at home. St. Lawrence is made up of enlightened, reading, thinking people, who know Mr. GREELEY and his record, and hence their unanimous contempt for the man who, through his desire to be President, attempts to destroy the party which he has so long labored to create. Rensselaer Falls Post-office last year distributed fifty copies of the *Weekly Tribune*; this year, not one. Massena *last* year took sixty copies; this, *just one*. West Potsdam last year had sixty copies; this year only ten, and there is only *one* "Greeley man" in that district, and were the clubs to be made up *now*, we believe that 150 copies of the New-York *Tribune* would allow every voter a copy who desires to favor Mr. GREELEY, and from *Potsdam* I have already sent you for 119 copies, and please find inclosed check for forty-eight copies more, making us 168. These things speak for themselves, and in November, St. Lawrence will speak with her accustomed voice."

In the following letter G. F. G. gives an honest idea of Gen. GRANT's popularity and Mr. GREELEY's unpopularity in Michigan:

"Inclosed you will please find $2 50 for the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES for the ensuing year. I consider it to be the duty of all true Republicans to sustain every measure and agency which may serve to support the Republican Party and to give it success again in the campaign which is now approaching. It will be my pleasure to stand firm for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, and in no way support, aid or countenance defection from the party, or assist those, however much they may heretofore have been honored, and revered, to tear down the fair fabric reared in this country by the Republican Party, to gratify their vindictiveness, or appease their wrath, or to support their restless and overweening ambitions. The country is waking up to the importance of the issues at stake. Mr. GREELEY will get but few votes in Michigan from Republicans, and the Democrats here do not favor the idea of the Baltimore Convention indorsing him, and should they do so, their support will be feeble, while many would not vote for him at all. GRANT is good for thirty thousand majority in this State, and more I think."

PRESS OPINIONS.

From the McConnelsville (Ohio) Herald.

Some of our old Morgan Republicans who have sworn by the *Tribune* for years, want to sell out the balance of the present year's subscription and subscribe for the leading Republican organ of the present day—the NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the North Vernon (Ind.) Plain Dealer.

The best newspaper in the United States is the NEW-YORK TIMES. Its news is the freshest and most reliable, and its editorials are the most able. We would be glad if at this time the WEEKLY TIMES could be in the hands of every voter in the country.

From the Daily Saratogian.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has excelled, by long odds, every other newspaper in the great promptness, fullness and accuracy of its reports of the Philadelphia Convention. The TIMES is leading the Metropolitan Press not only in enterprise, but in the character of its editorial department. Besides, the TIMES is the only paper that maintains the war against Tammany. It is making it as hot now for HOFFMAN as it has for the rest of the Tweed gang. The TIMES is rapidly superseding the *Tribune* in the ranks of the Republican Party, the latter seeming to find room for little else beside peevish and bilious grumblings, or flatulent praises of HORACE GREELEY.

From the Monmouth (N. J.) Inquirer.

As the New-York *Tribune* has deserted the Republican Party, and is doing all in its power to prevent its future success, that paper should not receive the support of Republicans, especially while the party has a much better paper in the NEW-YORK TIMES. The TIMES contains all the news throughout the world, and is the best of the New-York dailies. Its weekly and semi-weekly editions are made up of the most important contents of the daily issue. Special regard is had for agricultural matters. We advise our Republican friends to make up clubs for the TIMES and send them in. They will be sowing good seed by so doing.

From the Portland (Me.) Press.

At the rolling-mills there has usually been a club of from twenty to thirty *Tribunes* taken by the employes. But since Mr. GREELEY has left the Republican Party, and that great journal has become independent, there has been a great change, for, instead of a *Tribune* club, there is now one of sixty for the NEW-YORK TIMES. This is a straw which may indicate where some of the real working men are.

While picking up straws, we will just add another. In another large manufacturing company in this city, where there has been a *Tribune* club of sometimes nearly a hundred, the gentleman who had interested himself previously in getting it up, on the late expiration of the time, could find but one man who would take it, and he was very indifferent about it. When will great men and influential journals learn that they have taught men to think for themselves?

From the New-York Correspondent of the Boston Transcript.

If any reliance is to be placed upon the statements of newsmen, the *Tribune* must be incurring a fearful pecuniary loss about these times. It would not surprise me at all to learn that fully one-half of the transient purchasers of the *Daily Tribune* had dropped off during the past four weeks. Had the events which have transpired during that period occurred last Autumn, before subscribers had made their renewals, the *Tribune* must have lost fully one-half of its weekly subscribers. [It is sickening to see how the paper truckles and bows to the Democracy in order to secure their votes.] *Per contra*, the TIMES since the first of January has nearly doubled its daily edition, and more than quadrupled its weekly. This accession of subscribers of course comes from the *Tribune*. The stockholders of that paper must experience a lively pecuniary satisfaction at Mr. GREELEY's antics.

From the Watkins, (Schuyler County, N. Y.) Express.

We urge any of our readers who may not now be taking a New-York paper, or whose subscription may be about expiring, to subscribe for the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. Its summary of news is equal to the best, and it is independent and fearless in the discussion of all live issues. Its able corps of editors and correspondents fill all its pages with interesting reading. It is devoted to the principles of the Republican Party, but is not blindly subservient to the Administration, as is assumed by the *Tribune*, for it freely criticises whatever it does not approve. The *Tribune's* complaint of it is that its criticisms are those of a friend rather than those of an enemy. As a journal of reform, its exposures of the Tammany Ring placed it in the front ranks, and entitled it to the gratitude of all lovers of good government; and it still is foremost in unmasking abuses.

From the Orange (N. J.) Journal.

We have watched the *Tribune's* issues of late to see what its withdrawal from party politics amounted to, and our conclusion is that it amounts to a system of moral Bedouinism. And that system, as practiced in Arabia, means two things—concealed duplicity and reckless robbery. When the *Tribune* claims to be no longer a party organ, it either deceives itself or tries to deceive its readers. If ever there was a party organ, this paper is it; and the party whose cause it advocates is Mr. GREELEY and all who can be induced to support his nomination. All of his class, whatever their past history may have been, the *Tribune* exalts as patriots and sages, all others it traduces and, in a moral sense, plunders. It can see no good in the present Administration, and with more than partisan blindness it misrepresents and condemns every measure that is adopted. Its old friends have become hateful to it; and its old enemies of the South and of the Democratic Party have, all at once, grown to be the noblest of political reformers. Even its own principles, a protective tariff for example, it is ready to conceal or abandon if necessary, in order to elect Mr. GREELEY. And this is a non-partisan paper—a paper that advocates political reform. How art thou fallen, O star of the morning! If this is freedom from political partisanship, it were better that there should be no more of it. If the *Tribune*, in professing to be free, becomes more illiberal and more partisan than ever, let other journals beware of its example and influence.

A Brother and Two Sisters Become Insane.

From the Troy Times, June 11.

Three weeks ago an Irishman named GRAVEN and two sisters left London for America to seek their fortune. They arrived in New-York about a week ago, and seemed to be then, as they had been during the voyage, in good bodily and mental health. The day succeeding their arrival symptoms of insanity were detected in all of them. As they had intended to come to this city, where they have friends, they were placed on the cars and sent on here. Upon their arrival they were raving maniacs. Successful intervention on their behalf resulted in their admission into the hospital, where they were kept until yesterday, when the man became so violent that it was determined to send him to the Poughkeepsie State Lunatic Asylum, and he was taken down today by a Deputy Sheriff. The women continue in a condition which does not justify any hopes of the restoration of their mental faculties.

The Riverside Park.

The Commissioners of Awards and Assessments in the matter of the Riverside Park improvements, consisting of Ex-Judge SUTHERLAND, WM. C. TRAPHAGEN and Gen. C. K. GRAHAM, met yesterday morning, at No. 31 Nassau-street, and continued to hear objections of property owners in reference to the proposed improvements. From seventy-five to eighty objections were received, three-fourths of which were against the assessments, and the remaining portion against the awards. The Commissioners will sit again this morning.

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The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Ten Per Cent.

NEBRASKA COUNTY AND TOWN BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds offer a safe and desirable security for investors. For sale by

SAUNDERS, HARDENBERGH & KING,
BANKERS,
112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

FREE OF ALL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT.

Having closed out the balance of this loan at PAR AND INTEREST, we are prepared to deal in these bonds. They are issued on a COMPLETED DIVIDEND EARNING ROAD UNDER A LIMITED MORTGAGE.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

$750,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS
FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon of the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1872, for the purchase of 750 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS.

Issued by authority of an act "to authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional Bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October, respectively, in Gold Coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in Gold Coin—and are the last authorized by the Legislature to be issued for the extension of the Water-works. The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the Bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the Bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 26, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the Bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his opinion the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the national banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers whose bids are accepted, upon the 15th day of July, 1872, to be paid for when delivered, with accrued interest from April 1, 1872, the bonds being antedated.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

Attest: JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JOHN J. FITZWILLIAM, City Register.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Pacific RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

These bonds are issued at the rate of $13,333 per mile upon COMPLETED ROAD from NEBRASKA CITY, on the Missouri River, to LINCOLN, the CAPITAL of NEBRASKA. The distance between these points is about sixty miles, and this division of the Road is in successful operation and earning net more than all the interest on its Bonds. It penetrates an EXCEEDINGLY RICH AGRICULTURAL region, with UNLIMITED CAPABILITIES for production, and is much needed for removal of abundant crops to market. This need has been so much felt that LOCAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AMOUNT OF $3,000 PER MILE HAVE BEEN MADE to facilitate the extension of the road from Lincoln westward to the Platte River, which is in process of construction. The MIDLAND PACIFIC forms part of a direct EAST AND WEST TRUNK ROUTE, now being rapidly built from Urbana, on the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, in Illinois, through A VERY RICH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT DENSELY POPULATED for the greater part of the way, to Grand Island, on the Platte River, where junction is made with the Union Pacific Railroad. This new line, 610 miles long, is formed of three links, of which more than 200 MILES ARE COMPLETED, a force of over 2,000 men is engaged in vigorous prosecution of the work, and THE ENTIRE LINE IS TO BE FULLY COMPLETED IN 1873.

The roads composing this trunk line are JUDICIOUSLY LOCATED AND ARE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SOME OF THE ABLEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL RAILWAY MANAGERS of the country. Being in the same interest, consolidation must follow, and thus form a strong combination of railway. Directness of route is greatly in its favor, as it saves 147 miles in distance between New-York and San Francisco over any existing line. The MIDLAND PACIFIC, with the broad area of fertile and most productive land tributary to it, with its close alliance with the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and WESTERN EXTENSION, must soon be taxed to its fullest limit to accommodate local and through business. Shipments of products by this road will lead to the WEST as well as to the EAST. We recommend these Bonds, which are a FIRST LIEN on COMPLETED road, as a prime security, PERFECTLY SAFE, and IN RETURNS much more desirable for investors than Government Bonds.

Present price, 90 and accrued interest, in currency. Coupons payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in Gold, free of tax, in the City of New-York. All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates. Bonds may be registered without charge. Pamphlets, maps, circulars, &c., giving full information, can be obtained from the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, SEVEN PER CENT., FREE OF TAX, SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent. income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT, AND INTEREST ALLOWED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATURE OF ACCOUNT.

We buy and sell the THIRTY-YEAR EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, principal and interest guaranteed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company; furnish bonds negotiated by other bankers at advertised subscription prices, and DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Midland Bonds.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the New-York Midland Railroad.
The Montclair is the direct and short line of the Midland through New-Jersey.
Dealt in by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.
GOVERNMENT STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $200,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JUNE 3, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED Petroleum Farms Association have this day ordered a distribution of $20,000 (two cents per share) among its stockholders, payable on the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 21, 1872. By said act the trustees are required to indorse the payment of dividends on the certificates of stock. It is, therefore, necessary that certificates be presented at the time of collecting above dividend. The transfer-books will close on the 11th inst., and remain closed until the 14th inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 88 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, on the 10th day of June, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,512,108 56
Overdrafts		928 88
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		1,000 00
Due from national banks		215,582 30
Due from State banks and bankers		30,968 73
Banking-house		35,000 00
Current expenses	$21,146 28	
Taxes paid	8,099 88—	29,246 16
Checks and other cash items, including revenue stamps		71,386 51
Exchanges for Clearing-house		296,843 96
Bills of national banks		49,926 00
Bills of State banks		212 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		1,307 06
Specie, viz.: Coin	$7,843 92	
Gold treasury notes	40,200 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	40,000 00—	88,043 92
Legal-tender notes		823,526 00
Three per cent. certificates		50,000 00
Total		$4,406,221 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		375,540 19
Discount	$60,109 89	
Exchange	2,419 86	
Interest	23,331 54	
Profit and loss	3,250 00—	89,111 29
Circulating notes received from Controller	$405,000 00	
Amount on hand	16,066 00	
Amount outstanding		388,934 00
State bank circulation outstanding		7,300 00
Dividends unpaid		1,425 00
	Gold. / Currency.	
Individual dep'ts	$92,980 25 / $1,607,307 59—	1,700,287 84
Certified checks	1,850 00 / 230,865 97—	232,715 97
Due to national banks		804,819 61
Due to State banks and bankers		10,087 77
Uncollected checks		296,000 00
Total		$4,406,221 67

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of June, 1872. THOS. HINWOOD, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct.—Attest: R. BAYLES, JOHN M. BRUCE, JR., HY. ROULAND, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,019,150 64
Overdrafts		2,463 09
United States bonds, to secure circulation		687,000 00
United States bonds on hand		20,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		19,850 00
Due from national banks		109,548 56
Due from State banks and bankers		138,545 11
Banking-house		175,000 00
Current expenses		24,689 89
Checks and other cash items		85,743 82
Exchanges for Clearing-house		2,699,712 06
Bills of national banks		88,278 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		1,272 00
Specie, viz., coin	$125,262 20	
Gold Treasury notes	70,800 00	
Checks on other banks, payable in gold	67,800 00—	263,862 20
Legal-tender notes		328,844 00
Clearing-house certificates		100,000 00
		$9,638,056 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund		400,000 00
Discount	$92,232 58	
Interest	43,584 60	
Profit and loss	468,951 37—	604,778 55
Circulating notes outstanding		601,219 00
State bank circulation outstanding		6,682 00
Dividends unpaid		3,893 52
Individual deposits		3,677,416 86
Certified checks		1,510,228 92
Due to national banks		380,282 06
Due to State banks and bankers		47,576 28
		$9,638,056 19

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, WM. H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 14th day of June, 1872. W. Q. RIDDLE, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest: HENRY OELRICHS, HENRY E. NESMITH, SHEPHERD KNAPP, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at close of business June 10, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$819,868 97
Overdrafts	740 20
United States bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	55,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	5,000 00
Due from national banks	63,811 24
Banking-house	7,407 12
Other real estate	3,908 40
Premiums	731 00
Cash items (including stamps)	44,496 88
Exchanges for Clearing-house	73,881 45
Bills of national banks	68,081 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	7,026 08
Specie, viz.: Coin	742 72
Gold Treasury notes	1,600 00
Legal-tender notes	275,300 00
Total	$1,667,874 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	125,000 00
Discount	28,639 26
Interest	10,142 17
Profit and loss	50,159 85
National bank circulation outstanding	217,500 00
Individual deposits	881,038 23
Certified checks	40,058 85
Due to national banks	504 22
Due to State banks	64,831 38
Total	$1,667,874 05

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, HENRY P. DE GRAAF, President of the Bowery National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY P. DE GRAAF, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of June, 1872. S. A. BUNCE, Notary Public.

Correct.—Attest: J. Q. ADAMS, JAMES BUCHAN, A. C. BENEDICT, Directors.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, June 5, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF Registered Bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, June 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due July 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a Coin Check for the amount of interest due. All bondholders who have changed their post-office address since Jan. 1, 1872, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, July 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables,
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 209 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (less Government tax) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company on and after June 27, 1872, to the preferred stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 15th day of June, 1872. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, June 15, 1872, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, June 29, 1872, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

IN THE MATTER OF THE RECEIVERship of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, has declared a Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent. payable out of the assets of said Company, and will pay the same on demand upon the amount of adjusted claims against said Company, at the office of the Receiver, No. 1 Pine-st., in the City of New-York. RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, Receiver of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 4, 1872.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 59 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1872.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, falling due the 1st day of July next, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, and the coupons then also due will be paid as usual at the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, No. 59 Wall-st.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, and of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be closed on the evening of the 15th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July next.

Dividends of Three and a Half per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders in the above mentioned Companies on and after July 1, 1872, at National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

CHARLES P. HART, Treasurer, Del. and Hud. Canal Company.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable JULY 5.

Transfer books will be closed 24th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened July 5, at 10 A. M.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS:

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. Compound Interest Certificate issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, and Monday and Saturday nights from 5 to 8 P. M. Send for Circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 6th day of June, 1872.—Present, Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice.—GEORGE W. MOTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURARNCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Henry P. Freeman, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, and it appearing to this Court, that it is necessary and proper that an order should be made herein in accordance with the prayer of said petition. Now on motion of Stephen W. Gaines, attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that a notice be published in the New-York daily Times, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, once a week for six months, requiring all the creditors of the said the Market Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the same manner, and for the same time, as hereinbefore directed for the publication of said notice. And it is further ordered that John H. Platt, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and that all the creditors exhibit their claims to him; that the said referee hear and determine any claims that may be contested, and that he may be at liberty to report to this Court from time to time as he may deem proper. And it is further ordered that the said receiver may apply to this Court at any time for further directions in this suit.

Notice to creditors of the Market Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 20th day of December, 1872.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1872.

je8-law6mS JOHN H. PLATT, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHRISTOPHER P. TAPPAN, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. BUDDENSEIK and Doris Buddenseik, his wife, John L. Scofield, William F. Reilly, John Haden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, Frederick Muller, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry American, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustav A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Robert Spreaten, Charles Ruff, Michael Gaiser, Philip Muller, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, Adam Wagner, Charles Pfieff, David Wooding, A. J. Charles, Garrett D. Lozier, Patrick Moran, Adolph Klaber, Elias J. Beach, Trustee under the will of John N. Lloyd, late of Queens County, deceased, John Dowling, Lena Cruger, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of June, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1872.

ELIAS J. BEACH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je8-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CAROLINE AUGUSTA LEE and A. Nisbet Lee, her husband, plaintiffs, against ANDREW M. LAWRENCE, Effie Lawrance, William Effingham Lawrence, Grace Lawrence, Louisa Townsend Lawrence, Carolina Augusta Townsend, Louisa Mickle Townsend, Laura Spencer Townsend, John Townsend, Andrew Mickle, George Mickle, Effingham Lawrence, Julia Lawrence, Augusta Lawrence, George Lawrence, Mary Kemble Lawrance, James N. Platt, and Ann Heimberger, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 William-st., New York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demand in the complaint.

J. W. GERARD, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated May 15, 1872. Je8-law7wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM, plaintiff, against MARTIN LENNON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest, from the 1st day of August, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 9th May, 1872.

je8-law6wS* WM. H. SECOR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomes vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAM-SHIP SERVICE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN AND CHINA.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1873," which sections are in the words and figures following, viz.:

SECTION 3. * * * And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to contract with the lowest bidder, within three months after the passage of this act, after sixty days' public notice, for a term of ten years from and after the 1st day of October, 1873, for the conveyance of an additional monthly mail on the said route, at a compensation not to exceed the rate per voyage now paid under the existing contracts, and upon the same conditions and limitations as prescribed by existing acts of Congress in reference thereto, and the respective contracts made in pursuance thereof; and the contractors under the provisions of this section shall be required to carry the United States mails during the existence of their contracts, without additional charge, on all the steamers they may run upon said line, or any part of it, or any branch or extension thereof: Provided, That all steam-ships hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than 4,000 tons register each, and shall be built of iron, and with their engines and machinery shall be wholly of American construction, and shall be so constructed as to be readily adapted to the armed naval service of the United States in case of war, and before acceptance the officers by whom they are inspected shall report to the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General whether this condition has been complied with: Provided, That in all cases the officers of the ships employed in the service herein provided for shall be citizens of the United States, and that persons of foreign birth, who have according to law declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, may be employed as though they were citizens within the meaning of this section, or of any act or acts specified in the act of June 28, 1864; and the Government of the United States shall have the right, in case of war, to take for the use of the United States any of the steamers of said line, and in each case pay a reasonable compensation therefor: Provided, The price paid shall in no case exceed the original cost of the vessel so taken, and this provision shall extend to and be applicable to the steamers of the Brazilian line hereinafter provided for."

SEC. 4. That if the contract for the increase of the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan to a semi-monthly service shall be made with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or shall be performed in the said Company's ships, or the ships of its successors in interest, the moneys payable under such contract shall be paid while the said Company or its successors in interest shall maintain and run the line of steam-ships for the transportation of freight and passengers at present run between New-York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, by the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and no longer: Provided, That said requirement shall in all respects apply to any party contracting for the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, as well as to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, for conveying the mails of the United States, by means of an additional monthly line of first-class American sea-going steam-ships of not less than 4,000 tons register each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco and the port of Hong Kong, (China,) touching at Yokohama, (Japan,) with a regular branch line running in connection with the main line between Yokohama and Shanghai, (China,) for a contract term of ten years from and after the 1st day of October, 1873.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passages each way, including stoppages at intermediate ports; and also the length of the stoppages at each of the intermediate ports. Schedules of sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid. The departures must be so arranged as to alternate at equal and regular intervals with those of the present monthly line during its continuance, forming a regular semi-monthly service in connection therewith; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and to adjustment or alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.

The steam-ships offered for the service must be American-built steam-ships of the first-class, in all respects conforming to the requirements of the laws authorizing the service, and before acceptance they will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all particulars to the provisions and requirements of the acts of Congress approved Feb. 17, 1865, and Feb 18, 1867, and of sections 3 and 4 of the above-cited act of June 1, 1872, and must be properly guaranteed with satisfactory testimonials that the bidder or bidders, and their guarantors, are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tender and guarantee.

The bidder or bidders must be an American citizen or citizens.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a partnership offers, should be distinctly stated. If made by a corporation the bid must be accompanied by a duly-authenticated copy of the charter or articles of incorporation and a list of officers and directors.

All bids exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster-General, upon some solvent national bank, of not less than five per centum of the amount of one year's pay proposed in such bid or bids; such check or draft to be subject to all the conditions and provisions of existing laws in respect to forfeiture.

Any assignment or transfer of an ocean mail contract is expressly forbidden by law. Such assignments or transfers are null and void, and the Postmaster-General is required to determine any contract in case of its being under-let or assigned.

Proposals shall be sent under seal to "The Superintendent of Foreign Mails," with the words "Mail Proposals," "Japan and China route," written on the face of the address, and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before 3 o'clock P. M. of Monday, the 12th day of August next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, June 1, 1872.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. June 24, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron work as exhibited by the Drawings described in the Specifications and called for in the Schedules, consisting of the Ornamental iron-work to Roofs, the Chimney stalks and Ventilation shafts, Stairs from Basement to First floor; two Staircases from First to Second floor; two Staircases from Second to Attic floor; two Flights of steps on Attic floor; Stair from Attic floor to Roof; Door and Window frames, finishings, &c.; Ceiling of Banking-room, and the Post-office screen, &c.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of Fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District-Attorney of the District wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, June 11, 1872.

Sealed proposals for furnishing this office and its branches with coal will be received at the office of the Assistant Postmaster until 12 o'clock, noon, the 20th day of June.

Full particulars as to quantity, &c., will be given on application.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster and Custodian.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON-RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 17, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot,

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as per small time tables.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, June 15, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, June 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, June 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, June 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, July 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

A limited number of second-cabin passengers will be taken at $50, gold, by the CITY OF BRUSSELS, sailing June 22, 2 P. M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC......June 15, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC......June 22, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC......June 29, 12½ P. M.
ADRIATIC......July 6, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold, steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Europa...Sat'day, June 15	Assyria......Wed., June 19
Anglia...Sat'day, June 22	Olympia......Wed., June 12
India...Sat'day, June 29	Caledonia......Wed., June 26
California..Sat'day, July 6	Iowa......Wed., July 3
Australia..Sat'day, July 13	Trinacria......Wed., July 10
Columbia..Sat'day, July 20	Britannia......Wed., July 17

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wed'day, June 12	Algeria...Sat'day, June 15
Java...Wed'day, June 19	Parthia...Sat'day, June 22
China...Wed'day, June 26	Calabria...Sat'day, June 29
Russia...Wed'day, July 3	Abyssinia...Sat'day, July 6
Cuba...Wed'day, July 10	Batavia...Sat'day, July 13

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......June 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......June 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE......July 3, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 10, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......July 17, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......LEMAIRE......Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN......Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......Saturday, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 15, at noon. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER...Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG...Wed'sday, June 26, at 9:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, June 19, at 2:30 P. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS...Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage......$75 and $65, currency
Steerage......$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 230 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER......June 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......July 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Aug. 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, June 20.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, (via Nassau,) June 27.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 4.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

VIRGO, Buckley, (Havana only,)...Tuesday, June 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman......Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., July 9
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken......Saturday, July 20

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco June 15, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot Chambers-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. R. BACON, Superintendent. H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 13, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The steamers SYLVAN DELL, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE will leave Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, during the season, and hourly and half-hourly during the day, until 7:45 P. M., for

ASTORIA AND HARLEM,

Landing at 11th-st. each way. Passengers by these boats can visit the Government works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzen's Park, at Astoria, Christ's Park, Carl's Park and High Bridge.

Fare, 15 cents.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK-SLIP, PIER NO. 24, for HARLEM AND ASTORIA.

Landing at 11th, 106th and 120th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck-slip at 8 P. M.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 11, 7:00 A. M.	Monday, June 10, 7:00 A. M.
Wednes., June 12, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 11, 11:00 A. M.
Thursday, June 13, 8:30 A. M.	Wednes., June 12, 11:00 A. M.
Friday, June 14, 9:00 A. M.	Thursday, June 13, 12:00 M.
Saturday, June 15, 10:00 A. M.	Friday, June 14, 1:00 P. M.
Sunday, June 16, 10:00 A. M.	Saturday, June 15, 2:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 25 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¼ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., N. R., 8:30; 34th-st., N. R., every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 23d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., Christopher-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River at 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The favorite steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 23d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, in great varieties; cheapest in City. Designs on application.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th av., corner 28th-st., will sell for thirty days more American watches, French and American clocks, sterling silver and finest silver-plated ware, to reduce their extensive stock before altering and enlarging their stores and factory.